

CABINET CURBS
CHAMBERLAIN'S
LEAGUE POWERBritish Foreign Secretary
to Find Means to Pla-
cate PolandGOVERNMENT MAKES
COUNCIL DECISIONGermany Alone Is to Be
Given Permanent Seat at
Coming Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet met today and it is understood to have decided that Germany ought to be the only country admitted to a permanent seat on the League of Nations Council at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly in Geneva. Sir Austen Chamberlain is, therefore, expected to receive instructions accordingly, and the "free hand" for which he pleaded will be restricted to efforts to find a way of placating Poland, Spain, Brazil and China, whose hopes of obtaining permanent seats at the same time as Germany at last seem definitely doomed. It is, however, unlikely that a ministerial pronouncement will be made, as in the Cabinet view this would only complicate the already delicate international situation which has arisen over the matter.

Public anxiety over the question has not only been due to the fact that it was felt that an unfair trick was being attempted on Germany. There was also a strong feeling, inarticulate but none the less intense, that the Government was attempting to go behind Parliament. Normally all major commitments on foreign policy entered into by this country take the form of treaties which Parliament can ratify or reject.

Unanimous Decisions Needed

Here, however, was a case when one man, Sir Austen Chamberlain, was asking the power to commit the country on his sole responsibility to a vital change in the constitution of the League of Nations Council—the League being, according to the pronouncements of the leaders of the political parties, "the cornerstone of British foreign policy." Decisions once taken by the League Council are binding, irrevocable except by another unanimous decision of the Council. There is no possible chance of Great Britain's backing out without contravening the League covenant.

Therefore, if Sir Austen Chamberlain was allowed to go to Geneva without specific directions (which Parliament approved) in his pocket, it is argued that it would make him look very much like a dictator and the League like a super-state. No one here envies Sir Austen in the task he will have to take up at the end of the month, though one seriously expects that any of the disappointed claimants will withdraw from the League. It is recognized that there is the danger of the League dividing itself into two camps.

Italian Premier's Attitude

Indeed Benito Mussolini, Italy's Prime Minister, has announced himself in favor of constituting a balance of power based on an 80,000,000 Latin bloc opposing a Teutonic bloc of similar dimensions. Against this, which would inevitably be reflected in the League, Great Britain is resolutely setting its face.

In the meanwhile the problem arises how to smooth the ruffled plumes of Poland, Spain and other disappointed claimants to permanent seats on the Council. It is expected that Sir Austen Chamberlain will offer Poland British support for the election to a temporary seat on the Council next September. (Hith-

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Economist Finds Farmers
Ready to Change AttitudeWith Iowa as Base, Investigator Notes Tend-
ency to Build for Permanency

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Iowa farmers have decided to quit speculating in land and oil and put their money into improving their farms and homes.

So says Henry C. Taylor, economist, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is making a study of the returns from farming and how it is being employed to elevate standards of living.

Unity of purpose, a study of the common problems and a better knowledge of national economic conditions are needed, he points out.

Iowa is being taken by Dr. Taylor for specific investigation and so far as his pursuits have taken him in this state he finds conditions that may be applied as American average. It was the plan of the late Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to make such a study in Iowa and Dr. Taylor is carrying out this plan.

It is apparent, from Dr. Taylor's observations, that the best interest of the farm people demands a careful study of the distribution of the national income as well as of the problem of the redistribution of the controllable social forces to the advantage of the American farmer may attain the full stature of citizenship.

But to attain this, he points out, there must be an improvement in living standards and he notes with satisfaction that in Iowa this improvement is apparent, although this year the farmers are striving to provide the balance of actual necessities because of recent adverse crop conditions.

That "standards of living" is a variable phrase is conceded. For present purposes, Dr. Taylor's definition is something like this: "The number and character of the wants which farm folk insist upon if they

are to establish farm homes and produce farm products, rather than enter some other occupation, constitute the farmers' standard of living."

Continuing, Dr. Taylor says of his study:

"It should be one of the goals of our national economy to find the means of obtaining for agriculture a fair share of the Nation's annual income and a satisfactory standard of living, that an adequate proportion of the best elements of the rural population may be kept on the land."

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)



DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR

Lifting of Barriers
Against Hindus Asked

By the Associated Press

New York, March 3

THE United States should help India to solve its population problem by lifting its immigration barriers against Hindus, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Fisher, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Calcutta, said on his arrival from England.

He said that the suggestion that a quota of Hindus be permitted to enter has the endorsement of such men as Mahatma Gandhi and the poet, Tagore. He thought they would quickly become assimilated as an agricultural class.

POOLED COTTON
CROP IS LARGER
BUT PRICE LOWAmerican Exchange Hand-
les Increase of 200,000
Bales for Less Money

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 3 (Special)—A pool of 290,000 cotton growers, under a five-year contract to market their product by co-operative selling, will receive \$110,000,000 for their 1925 crop of 1,175,000 bales. This shows an increase in production of 200,000 bales, but a decrease in the total receipts of about \$5,000,000.

These planters in a dozen states market their crops through the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, with headquarters in Memphis. The official figures are given out by C. O. Moser, general manager.

Large Gains Shown

This co-operative marketing association, authorized \$51,000,000 from New York banks last year to finance the crop. If the price level of the 1924 crop had been maintained, members would have received around \$120,000,000 instead of \$110,000,000, and if rains had not retarded cotton picking and caused serious damage to the staple as it lay in the fields, the total receipts would have climbed to \$150,000,000, according to official calculations.

Receipts by bales from members are given by states as follows:

State	Bales	Receipts
Alabama	4,105,000	\$1,400,000
Arkansas	1,500,000	\$500,000
California	1,000,000	\$350,000
Georgia	1,000,000	\$350,000
Illinois	1,000,000	\$350,000
Indiana	1,000,000	\$350,000
Iowa	1,000,000	\$350,000
Kansas	1,000,000	\$350,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	\$350,000
Mississippi	1,000,000	\$350,000
Missouri	1,000,000	\$350,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	\$350,000
Nevada	1,000,000	\$350,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	\$350,000
New York	1,000,000	\$350,000
North Carolina	1,000,000	\$350,000
Ohio	1,000,000	\$350,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	\$350,000
South Carolina	1,000,000	\$350,000
Texas	1,000,000	\$350,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	\$350,000
Virginia	1,000,000	\$350,000
Washington	1,000,000	\$350,000
West Virginia	1,000,000	\$350,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	\$350,000
Wyoming	1,000,000	\$350,000

With the exception of Texas, all state associations, operating under the parent body, the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, and which is the largest cotton marketing association in the world, show large gains. The reduction of about 40,000 bales in Texas was due to a drought during the growing season.

A gain of 21,000 members in the dozen states is reported by the exchange. The association was organized in 1921 and handled 188,000 bales for a membership of 55,000 growers the first year. Since that time the membership and receipts in bales have shown annual gains. The figures on membership and receipts by years:

Year	Membership	Rec. in bales
1921-22	55,000	188,000
1922-23	143,000	527,000
1923-24	232,000	817,000
1924-25	279,000	967,000
1925-26	290,000	1,175,000

Texas Contracts Expire

The co-operative world will watch with interest this spring the resign campaign in Texas, where contracts have expired for pooling through the exchange. Officials of the exchange forecast new contracts for 400,000 bales in Texas this year. Other states where contracts expire this year include Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama.

If the economic condition of the cotton planter as he starts to plowing this month is reported to be the best in a decade, distressed lands gradually are being relieved in the cancellation of mortgages and the planter is recuperating from the slump in land values and the losses he sustained in the seven-cotton years of 1921 and 1922.

Old Songs Supplanting 'Jazz' in Radio
Favor, Governors of 29 States Report

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—There are no "jazz" governors in the United States; at least, that is the impression gained by the announcer of Radio Station WSAI who asked them to name their favorite music selection to be broadcast on "Governors' Night," held here recently.

Twenty-nine governors responded and those who did not request their state songs asked for popular numbers, but none asked for the selections that have made the saxophone famous.

The program was broadcast by the Cincinnati Community Concert orchestra, a male quartet, a duo and soloists. Here is the choice as expressed by the 29 governors:

Clarence J. Morley, Colorado, and George H. Dorn, Utah—"Barcarolle," from "Tales of Hoffmann."

Ben S. Paulen of Kansas—"Poet and Peasant."

A. V. Donahay of Ohio—"Humoresque."

A. Z. Pothier of Rhode Island—"Glow Worm."

Len Small of Illinois—"Illinois."

Harry Moore of New Jersey—"The Vagabond Song."

John C. Scruggan of Nevada—"Dixie."

John Hammill of Iowa—"Iowa Corn Song."

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John Hammill of Iowa—"Iowa Corn Song."

MERGER RULING
FAILS TO HALT
RAIL ACTIVITIESVan Sweringen Decision
Will Act as Guide, Not
Check, Is Belief

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Pending railroad mergers other than those intricately tied up with the proposed Nickel Plate consolidation, will not be deterred by the adverse decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Van Sweringen projected combination, their sponsors asserted today.

Plans which already are well advanced for the new Loree system in the Southwest, embracing the Kansas City Southern, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and St. Louis-Southwestern Railroads, and another for linking the St. Louis-San Francisco and Rock Island lines, will be carried forward as rapidly as possible. Other suggested mergers in the South and East, which are in a more tentative stage, also will proceed along lines originally contemplated.

Welcoming the Nickel Plate decision as clearing the atmosphere surrounding the general consolidation problem, railroad and banking interests, apart from the Van Sweringen group, said that the commission's ruling would guide rather than hinder them in formulating their own merger plans.

At the same time, evidence accumulated in Wall Street that a new financial structure for the proposed Nickel Plate unification would rise upon the ruins of the plan rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Silent on Plans

J. P. Morgan & Co., financial advisers of the Van Sweringens, maintained their silence regarding plans for recasting the financial structure of the merger, but the impression prevailed in quarters close to the railroad that the plan rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be allowed to go for naught. The final decision will await a conference of the Van Sweringens with their counsel and bankers.

In the long run, it was indicated, the commission's ruling might speed the combination of the roads involved since the determined opposition of the Chesapeake & Ohio minority stockholders over terms would probably have resulted in a prolonged court contest had the merger been approved.

It was generally conceded, however, that a serious setback had been given to merger plans in the eastern trunk line territory, which had accepted the proposed "Nickel Plate system" as one of the "Big Four."

Pere Marquette Divided

Directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad met today and declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 percent on the common and 1 1/2 percent each on the prior preferred and preferred stocks.

In view of the Interstate Commerce Commission's rejection of the original "Nickel Plate" merger plan, it was announced that a special meeting of the Pere Marquette board will be called within the next few days to consider the question of taking over the Nickel Plate.

The Board did not feel free to consider any change in the regular dividend rates when the Nickel Plate plan was pending before the commission.

ACUSHNET RIVER
DREDGING ASKED

Dredging of the Acushnet River was urged by officials of New Bedford today on the bill of Alfred M. Bessette, State Senator, providing for this work before the legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands. The petitioner said that in the summer time and when the water is low, a bad odor emanates from the river.

He said that discharges from the rubber works on the Acushnet side of the river, and from the soap works on the New Bedford side have been chiefly responsible for the condition. Mayor Edward R. Hathaway of New Bedford, and George H. Nye, city engineer, both approved the proposition.

One of the Finest

Grown to be one of the finest of its kind in the United States, and having led to the organization of a legislative library in every state in the Union, the beginning of the Massachusetts State Library was as modest as it has proven significant. It had its origin in a resolve of the General Court, passed Feb. 16, 1811, directing the secretary of the Commonwealth to arrange for an annual exchange of statutes with the several states for the use of the executive and legislative departments. This led to that

Much of the popular belief entertained about an

Earthquake
Is Based on
Fear, not Fact!How these phenomena of
nature are being studied
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Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Follows Line of Famous Librarians



Edward H. Redstone, Librarian, Massachusetts State Library.

STATE'S LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
CELEBRATES CENTURY'S SERVICEFirst of Its Kind, Designed Primarily for Official Use, It
Now Attracts Legal Students and General Public—
First Boston Directory Makes Interesting Reading

A pioneer in the field of govern-

ment libraries in the United States housed under the gilded dome of the State House, the Massachusetts State Library today celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary.

Ceremonies marking this century of notable progress were held this afternoon in the House of Representatives by Charles S. Smith, a member of the Governor's Council, Nathan Matthews, chairman of the board of trustees of the library, and Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School. Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, presided, and following the exercises the guests viewed the library for a private view of books, pictures and medals not usually on exhibit.

This remarkable library was founded and is maintained specifically to furnish the Governor of the State, his staff and other officials of the Commonwealth, particularly its legislators, with data that may be useful in conducting the government of Massachusetts. Everything that finds a place on its shelves must first pass the test of possible value in legislative and administrative affairs of the Commonwealth.

"Special Library"

The Massachusetts State Library is a "special library," in a very particular sense. Its contents include pamphlets, reports and other current "raw material" as well as formally composed books. It is a reference, not a circulating library. It contains no fiction, no books of poetry, of philosophy or of natural science as such. Purely and simply, it is the Massachusetts state legislative library.

The receiving room in the State Capitol is dignified and impressive. Its tall windows command a view of the winding Charles and the city spreading out to the west and south. There is an old-fashioned staidness about its arches and columns that brings an involuntary hush to the voice, as if it were in a place given over to study. But it is bright, cheerful room as well, flooded with sunshine in the afternoon, giving zest to research among heavy volumes.

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Tomorrow's
MONITORPRISON REFORM
PLAN IN CRIME
INQUIRY STATEDSanford Bates Says Vindictive
Punishment Has Never
Solved the ProblemPREVENTIVE PROGRAM
IS UPHELD AS GOALDisputes Reports of 'Crime
Wave'—Arrests for Serious
Offenses Show Decrease

Rising in defense of methods of preventive penology, in which he said Massachusetts leads the United States, Sanford Bates, state Commissioner of Correction, president of the American Prison Association, speaking before the Legislature's Committee on Judiciary today, seriously doubted the actual presence of a "crime wave" at the present time, and said "20 centuries of experience have taught us that severe, vindictive punishment has never stopped crime; instead we must have kindly, intelligent reformation which will prevent crime, not merely punish it."

He was addressing this morning's session of the investigation of many legislative proposals to better law enforcement, and presented the reformer's side of an investigation more searching than any in recent Massachusetts history. Mr. Bates, who, in addition to his office as president of the American Prison Association, is vice-president of the American Institute of Criminal Laws and Criminology, and represented the United States at the recent prison congress in London, asked the searching question, "Does a crime wave actually exist?"

Police Vigilance Cited
He answered: "Figures in Massachusetts do not present a picture of arrests together, including those for drunkenness, there were 1840 less in 1925 than there were in 1924. It is fair to assume that police vigilance is a constant factor. The facts of the matter are that from 1917 to 1922 the tide of crime went way out from 6800 down to 2352 men in jail, so that we shut five jails in Massachusetts and sold one in Boston. Now the tide has begun to flow back in normal channels, and there were last year 5124 men in jail. This, however, is 1700 short of the number in jail 10 years ago."

"As to arrests, if you expect the extraordinary and frequently technical violations brought about by the Volstead act, there has been no increase in the last 12 years, and there were 1912 less arrests in 1925 than in 1924. This is true, despite the fact that in 12 years the population has increased 12.8 per cent. There has, therefore, been a positive decrease."

Decrease in Arrests
"Of the serious crimes, those against the person, in 1915 there were 12,444 arrests, and in 1925 10,188. This surely does not indicate a wave of serious crimes."

"The fact of the matter is, as the Attorney-General says, that there has been an epidemic of very spectacular hold-ups and such crimes which have attracted much popular attention and filled the newspapers, although they did not mean an actual increase in crime. The carrying of weapons has decreased; larcenies have decreased."

Mr. Bates characterized the legislation proposed by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as "radical and revolutionary," and said that it would tear down all the constructive work that has been made during the past year.

"Legislation is being asked for Massachusetts, and judgment should not be formed from conditions existing in other states of the country which are radically different from the conditions here. Massachusetts' comparative freedom from the ravages of the 'crime wave' has been repeatedly said to be due to its recourse to probation parole and the use of the indeterminate sentence."

Reformative Measures

"Thoughtful students of criminology have many times remarked that the states most free from crime are not the ones where the greatest severity of treatment is practiced, but is, on the contrary, the state which has gone the farthest in the adoption of progressive measures of reformation and preventive penology."

"It is respectfully submitted that it is the pre-eminent part that Massachusetts has played in social betterment work and in its position of leadership in the practice of scientific penology that has made it freer from crime than any other of the great states of the Union."

"In the present situation, Massachusetts should not only hold its position of pre-eminence in the matter of handling the criminal, but should give heed to the experience of other jurisdictions. Everywhere, other states and countries are improving their practice penology by copying, to a large extent, the present Massachusetts systems."

Massachusetts System Adopted
"For example, at the recent International Prison Congress in London a resolution was adopted approving the indeterminate sentence as follows:

"The indeterminate sentence is the necessary consequence of the individualization of punishment and one of the most efficacious means of social defense against crime. The laws of each country should determine when and for what cases there should be a maximum duration for the indeterminate sentence fixed beforehand. There should be in every case guarantees and rules for conditional release with executive control."

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

FLOATING DEBT CUT IN BRITAIN

Official Returns Show a Reduction of £31,000,000 Over Last Year

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3.—A forecast of the British Government's coming budget can now be made authoritatively. Official returns today published here show that for the seventh week in the history there have been reductions in the floating debt, which is now £31,000,000 lower than last year.

This diminishes the present revenue deficit to £36,000,000, of which Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Belfast, last night, indicated he expected all but £17,000,000 or £18,000,000 to be wiped out by April when the official year closes. This deficit, Mr. Churchill said, would be met by temporary borrowing, and there would be no imposition of taxation, such as would "cripple the trade revival, of which there were now not merely hopes but signs."

This means that instead of reducing Great Britain's burden of indebtedness by £50,000,000 this year, as originally intended, the Government has now decided to content itself with repaying from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 as a notable enough achievement in a period of depression. Despite the nominal deficit, therefore—entirely due to the coal subsidy for which no provision was made last April—Great Britain is more than paying its way.

New luxury taxes are still expected—notably on betting when proposals under investigation to put an impost upon the now permitted race-course wagering without the objectionable feature of licensing bookmakers are accepted. Mr. Churchill's statement definitely rules out any increase in the income tax.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secretary of the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Blanche E. Schubert, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Alice Mickleborough, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Allen J. Saville, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Gertrude Salomon, New York City; Mr. Edwin Salomon, New York City.



- (1) Are the bottle makers feeling the pinch of prohibition?
- (2) What railroad is being helped to succeed by unasked service by employees?
- (3) How much of the family income do women spend?
- (4) Who put \$365 into her business and last year took in \$250,000? How?
- (5) Can a universal language succeed?
- (6) Can Jewry's pedigree be traced?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's

MONITOR

THE

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MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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tary of State for War, at Salisbury last night, attributed the Government's ability to do without the reimposition of taxation to the large reduction of the economies effected. In this connection he announced a £2,000,000 reduction in the coming year's army estimates as compared with last year. This is in addition to the cut of £2,500,000 already announced in the navy estimates and means, taking the air force expansion into account, a total reduction of £4,000,000 in Britain's expenditure upon the fighting services.

'PUSSYFOOT' JOHNSON TELLS MAINE THAT IT 'STARTED SOMETHING'

State's Early Dry Movement Will Sweep Around World, Declares Lecturer

PORTLAND, Me., March 3 (P)—"When you started the prohibition movement here in Maine you started something that will sweep around the world," William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, prohibition lecturer, told the Portland Lions' Club yesterday during an address on prohibition in the Orient.

"Just as sure as the sun shines, the day will come when every oriental country will be dry, and prohibition will prevail all around the globe. Then Portland ought to be the capital of the world," Mr. Johnson said the eyes of the Orient are turned toward America, and it is eager to follow the example of America and put into effect legislation which should make every oriental country bone dry. He said that there are 300 prohibition organizations in India alone.

'MOVIES' FOR CHILDREN TO AID S. P. C. A. HOME

"Movies" for children are to be given at the Exeter Street Theater next Saturday at 10 a. m., under the auspices of the junior advisory committee of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to raise money for the support of the temporary home for that society at 43 Mount Vernon Street, Boston. Rin Tin Tin, "the wonder dog," is to appear, and an *Esop* fable, both of the pictures specially selected to give juniors an interesting morning's entertainment.

There will be no reserved seats. The box office that morning will be in the charge of Mrs. Frederick Church Jr., Mrs. Barkley McKee Henry, Mrs. Benjamin H. Clever, Miss Nancy Patten and Miss Dorothy Winthrop. Ushers under the leadership of Juliet Greene are announced as Marion Dubois, Jean Patten, Priscilla Waterman, Alice Luce, Elise DeNormandie, Emily Coolidge, Virginia Gardner, Jane Noble, Caroline and Harriet Saltonstall, Dorothy Lawrence, Katherine Dalton, Elizabeth Lockwood and Sally Porter.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by The Grigoroff Chorus, Repertory Theater, 215 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Lecture, Appreciation of Brahms, meeting of Graduate School of Education, Browne and Nichols Building, Radcliffe, 7.30.

Addresses at Harvard Club by Alfred E. Stearns, Henry Pennypacker, and Mrs. E. H. Stearns, 8.30.

Meeting of Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, 8.30.

Annual meeting of Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.30.

Ladies' night, Boston Square and Company Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting of the Society of Natural History, lecture on "Mysterious Nomads of Arctic Lapland," by Dr. G. Clyde Fisher, of the American Museum of Natural History, Berkeley and Boylston Streets, 8.

Music: Jordan Hall—Jean Bedetti, cellist; Felix Fox, pianist, 9.15.

Theaters: Castle Square—Abbie's Irish Rose, 8.15. Copley—Hay Fever, 8.15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. 8. Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8.15.

Repertory—"Caesar and Cleopatra," 8. Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2.15, 8.15. Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2.15, 8.15.

PHOTOPLAYS: Recital by junior class of Emerson College of Oratory, Huntington Chambers Hall, 11.15.

Meeting of Consumers' League of Massachusetts, Twentieth Century Club, 3. Rolls-Royce motor exhibit, Copley Plaza, afternoon and evening.

Meeting of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 2. Paintings by Charles H. Woodbury, Guild of Boston Artists.

Children's drawings made at Children's Art Center, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, auspices of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston Street.

Address by Edward McKernon, superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Associated Press, freshman class at M. I. T., 4.

Music: Jordan Hall—Andrew Haigh, pianist, 2.

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EXPECT CONCORD ON MEXICAN LAW

Conference of Officials Is Taken as Indication of Probable Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Development in the controversy over Mexico's action against land-owning by foreigners wait upon the conference between Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Don Manuel C. Telles, Mexican Ambassador.

The holding of the conference is taken to indicate that the United States Government is prepared to reply to the last Mexican note. Officials, while avoiding publicity, have encouraged the view that the two governments are reaching an amicable understanding.

The difficulty has been to reconcile the enforcement of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 without infringing upon rights of American and other foreign investors in Mexico. The way out seems to be an agreement on an interpretation of the law which will satisfy both countries.

Seeks Publicity of Correspondence

Demand that the correspondence between the two countries be published has been made in the Senate on several occasions and was repeated recently by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who had on Feb. 18 offered a resolution which was tabled. He asked that it be disposed of.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, upon whose request the resolution had come over, explained that "neither the Secretary of State of the United States nor the Ambassador from Mexico objects, as I understand it, to having the correspondence published. The delay has been not in the fact that the correspondence is still in progress. I think, however, the Secretary of State expected to send his reply to the last letter of the Mexican Government today, and it is presumed this will close the correspondence."

Misunderstandings Through Secrecy

Mr. Norris asserted that the introduction of this resolution was not the result of idle curiosity. "I know that serious international difficulties often arise from misunderstandings which come about through the secrecy of diplomatic methods," he said.

"I am not anticipating that the difficulties in this case might result in a war between the United States and Mexico. Such a war would be one-sided, as everybody knows. But secret negotiation is a method which brings on war between governments of equal ability, military and financial. I believe we ought to be as careful in our foreign relations with a nation that is weak as though we were negotiating with some nation equal in size and in military and financial strength."

"The difficulty arising over title to oil lands in Mexico is a purely legal proposition. My resolution would give the people of Mexico and to the people of the United States absolute knowledge as to just what the dispute is, and what position has been taken by each of the governments. In other words, it would, I think, dispel any possibility of such a misunderstanding in the future as always comes about when secrecy controls governments."

FORMER HAVERHILL SHOE FIRM TO RETURN

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 3 (Special)—The Paris Shoe Company, formerly located in Haverhill, has accepted

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Interest Begins March 10

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CHAMBERLAIN IS UNDER HANDICAP

(Continued from Page 1)

erto Poland has never been able to obtain sufficient supporters to secure election.)

Spain. It is thought, will be offered exemption from the proposed rule, providing rotation in office for elected members. The grouping of elected seats on the Council by continents may also enable a compromise to be reached on the claims of Brazil and China.

BUILDING OF BIRD HOUSES ENCOURAGED

PORTLAND, Me., March 3 (Special)—The Cumberland County Audubon Society, as a part of its campaign to see that the early spring arrivals among the birds are properly cared for, is encouraging the making of bird houses to be placed in the gardens, and is offering three prizes for the best houses.

The competition is open to any boy or girl in the county, and the three prizes are as follows: A \$5 gold piece for the boy or girl constructing the house which combines the best construction with utility; a \$4 prize for the one which combines the best artistic design with utility, and a \$3 prize for the one which combines most original design with utility.

In its nature exhibit March 18, 19 and 20, the society will exhibit these bird houses, urging friends to purchase them. But ten more strongly it is urging that the boys and girls of the county interest themselves in the erection of these houses.

NEW BEDFORD UTILITY WOULD FLOAT STOCK

Directors of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company today petitioned the Department of Public Utilities for approval of an issue of 30,528 additional shares of the company's stock.

The directors stated that the purpose of the issue was to use the proceeds for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness incurred for permanent additions to the company's plant or for extensions to the plant. The directors fixed the price of the shares to be issued, if the petition is granted, at the sum of \$45 per share. At the same time the directors asked approval of a refunding bond issue of \$572,000, said issue of bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.

QUEEN TO AID FUND

LONDON, March 3 (P)—Queen Mary will attend a performance at the Scala Theater two weeks hence, given in aid of holiday homes for working women.

The Queen in the Royal box will face the front row of the dress circle, which will be occupied entirely by London charwomen, guests of Miss Susan Lawrence, former Labor member of Parliament.

'AUSTRIAN EDISON' ARRIVES

NEW YORK, March 3 (P)—Dr. Alois Halperstein, known as the "Austrian Edison," has arrived from Hamburg. He is here at the invitation of the United States Government on a private mission, but says that while here he will seek loans from New York banks to rehabilitate chemical industries in Austria.

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Many Important Items on the Council's Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Quite a few little formalities, some of which carry more importance than immediately meets the eye, must be completed with before Germany can be elected to membership of the League of Nations when the League Assembly meets for that purpose on March 8.

The Assembly—the first Assembly to be called at another time than the ordinary annual meeting in September—meets on the afternoon of March 8. It will then elect a committee to consider whether Germany has fulfilled the conditions precedent to entry into the League, in particular whether Germany is ready to "give effective guarantees of its sincere intentions to observe its international obligations and... accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces, and armaments."

Both these matters contain issues which not so long ago were the subject of acute and acrimonious controversy. The first "lion in the path" is the old bogey of war guilt. Germany has to give "effective guarantees" about observing its "international obligations" and it declares categorically in Article 231 that the war was "imposed upon" the Allied and Associated Powers "by the aggression of Germany and her Allies."

Responsibility Question

It went greatly against the grain with Germany that she had, in so many words, to "accept the responsibility" for the war when signing the Treaty of Versailles, and the whole of Germany would fall upon Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann and read them, if not physically, at any rate politically, if they were to reaffirm Germany's acceptance of this responsibility.

The question of Germany's naval, military and air forces and armaments has been an almost equally formidable "lion." Only last October the Ambassadors' Conference sent Germany an imposing list of "demands" concerning alleged non-fulfillment by Germany of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Some of these "demands" have since been complied with; others have not.

Previous to that, at the Council meeting in December, 1924, the

question of regulations to be prescribed by the League for the future control of such matters was discussed. It has been discussed again at several subsequent Council meetings, but a number of points, notably the nature of the control to be exercised by the League in the demilitarized regions of Germany, have even yet not been finally settled, either in the Council itself and still less with Germany.

Thornier Aspects Postponed

The latter country moreover has officially protested against some of the proposals upon which the Council is agreed. Technically, under the terms of the Covenant, agreement should be reached on the subject as a whole before Germany enters the League, but actually what has been done is to agree to postpone all the thornier aspects of the question until Germany becomes a member of the League, and will accordingly be able to participate in the discussion as an equal.

The agenda of the Assembly for March 8 has no less than 26 items on it. The technicalities involved in the admission of Germany are expected to occupy about a couple of days. Several at least of the earlier items of the agenda will, therefore, be dealt with before Germany is a member of the League. This is particularly important in regard to the first two items—both questions in which Germany is specially interested—namely, the appointment of a new chairman of the Saar Governing Body to succeed the Frenchman, V. Rault, and the recruitment of a local Saar gendarmerie to replace French troops at present occupying the territory. German opinion is not best pleased at being excluded from the settlement of these questions.

Belgium Is Noncommittal

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, March 3.—Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs who will go to Geneva on Saturday, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that Belgium had taken no step as to Poland and that he was going with a free hand. He added that he desired to avoid any conflict that might hamper or impair the League Council's activity and usefulness for world peace.

CAMBRIDGE TO SELL CITY HOME

The Cambridge City Council last night by a vote of 8 to 6 authorized Edward W. Quinn, Mayor, to sell the Cambridge City Home in Tannery Street for \$178,000. For two years the continuance of the occupancy of the home has been a moot question and several public hearings have been held. A year ago Clarence A. Tichell offered the city \$178,000 for the property. Consideration was delayed at the time.

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SHARE IN RUBBER RAISING IS URGED

Edgar B. Davis Would Have Dependent Industries Unite in Movement

BROCKTON, Mass., March 3 (AP)—"The great oil, automotive and rubber manufacturing industries must unite in a spirit of service to the country to secure an equitable share in the plantation rubber industry," Edgar B. Davis, president of the United North and South Oil Company and former senior vice-president of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday.

Mr. Davis, who has a national reputation as a rubber expert and as a financier, broke a public silence of 19 years when he addressed the Kiwanis Club of his native city here.

Return From Tour
It was his first discussion of the situation since he returned from an extended tour of the East, which covered all of the rubber plantation territory and a large territory where the industry might feasibly be established. He was accompanied by David M. Frigart, who was designated by Secretary Herbert Hoover as special agent of the United States Department of Commerce to make the survey.

"Probably no nation is more independent economically of the rest of the world than America," Mr. Davis said, "and from a self-sufficiency point of view America's weakest point in her commercial structure is her dependence upon Great Britain for rubber. . . . If plantation rubber should disappear the rubber manufacturing, the automotive manufacturing and a large part of the oil industry and in addition all the industries in the great cycle would collapse."

"Four million people are employed in these industries, which means, according to the accepted figures, that over 14,000,000 of our fellow citizens are dependent for support upon a British controlled product. . . . These people and capital to the extent of about \$13,000,000,000 are dependent on an industry in which America has invested but about \$35,000,000. The plantation rubber industry is due to British vision, pluck, energy and patience."

Familiar With Situation
"The public now generally is familiar with the rubber situation in the world today—how Great Britain controls either politically or economically about three-fourths of the world's supply of plantation rubber, while America takes nearly the same proportion of the total amount consumed in the world. . . ."

"The proposed American participation is wholly inadequate to meet the very important situation which has arisen. Although anything that affects our national balance sheet to the extent of several hundred million dollars annually must as a last resort be the concern of the United States Government, yet the industries dependent upon the crude rubber supply are so powerful financially that they are quite capable of financing their own requirements, and what I propose is that the great industries involved shall unite to cooperate with the general public in securing an equitable share in the plantation rubber industry."

"This should be attempted on the lines of co-operation with the British in the interests of international good will, but, failing to secure this co-operation, should provide an independent supply of crude rubber."

SURPLUS OF LABOR REPORTED IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3 (AP)—There has been a large surplus of both skilled and common labor in Maine the past winter, Charles O. Beals, state commissioner of labor and industry, stated yesterday. He added that this condition undoubtedly will continue for at least another month, or until the building trades and seasonal occupations get under way for the summer's work. "The oversupply has been most noticeable in the cities and larger towns," he stated. "It is believed, however, that the coming summer will see all available labor fully employed, as many large projects, both commercial and industrial, will be started as soon as weather conditions will permit. Short time has been in effect in many of the cotton and woolen mills and in some of the shoe factories. A steady improvement is expected in these industries."

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Glass Heads—Steel Points
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LOS ANGELES

EXPORT GAIN SOUGHT FOR NEW ENGLAND

Trade Course Offered by Department of Education

Efforts to increase New England's foreign trade by means of preparation for it, through education and training of executives, have been launched by the Massachusetts Department of Education in co-operation with the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A university extension course in foreign trade, consisting of eight lectures, will be given at room 166, State House, every Monday evening, beginning next week and continuing through April 26.

Enrollments for the series of lectures, which will be under direction of Alfred J. Kelley, a member of the chamber's committee on foreign trade, will be accepted at the first meeting, March 8, at which all interested persons are invited to be present. The meeting will be held at 6 p. m. each Monday. A certificate will be awarded by the State Department of Education to those who complete the course successfully. Dates and subjects of the lectures follow:

March 8, "The Origin and Necessity for Foreign Trade"; March 15, "Selecting and Developing Foreign Markets"; March 22, "Securing, Manufacturing and Shipping Foreign Orders"; March 29, "Credits and Financial Arrangements"; April 5, "Insurance as Applied to Foreign Trade"; April 12, "Transportation Applied to Foreign Trade"; April 19, "Retention and Expansion of Foreign Markets"; April 26, "The Import Feature of Foreign Trade."

BOSTON EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FORMED

An organization of citizens and city officials is being developed by Mayor Nichols with a view toward protecting Boston in the event of any municipal emergency. A board of department heads and the committee of private citizens will co-operate with the Mayor.

The board is composed of Mayor Nichols; Louis R. Rourke, building commissioner; Thomas F. Sullivan, acting fire commissioner; James H. Sullivan, public works commissioner; Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel; Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner; Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner; and Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Engineering-Economics Foundation. The citizens' committee includes 50 men representing business, industry, scientific and social bodies.

EMERSON SORORITY TO PRESENT PLAY

"You and I," a three-act comedy by Philip Barry, will be presented by the Phi Mu Gamma sorority of Emerson College of Oratory on Friday evening, at 8:15 in the Huntington Chambers Hall. This will be one of the annual scholarship plays given yearly by the sorority. The cast follows: Maitland White, Barbara Allen, Roderick White, Laura Shepard, Nancy White, Doris Tallman, Veronica Duane, Virginia Franklin, Etta Ada Riggs, G. T. Warren, Marion Beckley, Geoffrey N'chois, Elizabeth Humes. The play is being produced under the direction of Prof. Walter B. Tripp.

NEW STEEL PRICE SCHEDULE ISSUED

The Iron Trade Review this week says: Earnest efforts to bolster up prices on finished steel, which are generally unsatisfactory to producers, followed the preliminary steps in this direction reported a week ago. United States Steel Corporation's mills have brought out a new schedule on the principal heavy products, plates, shapes and bars, and most leading independents have followed the same course.

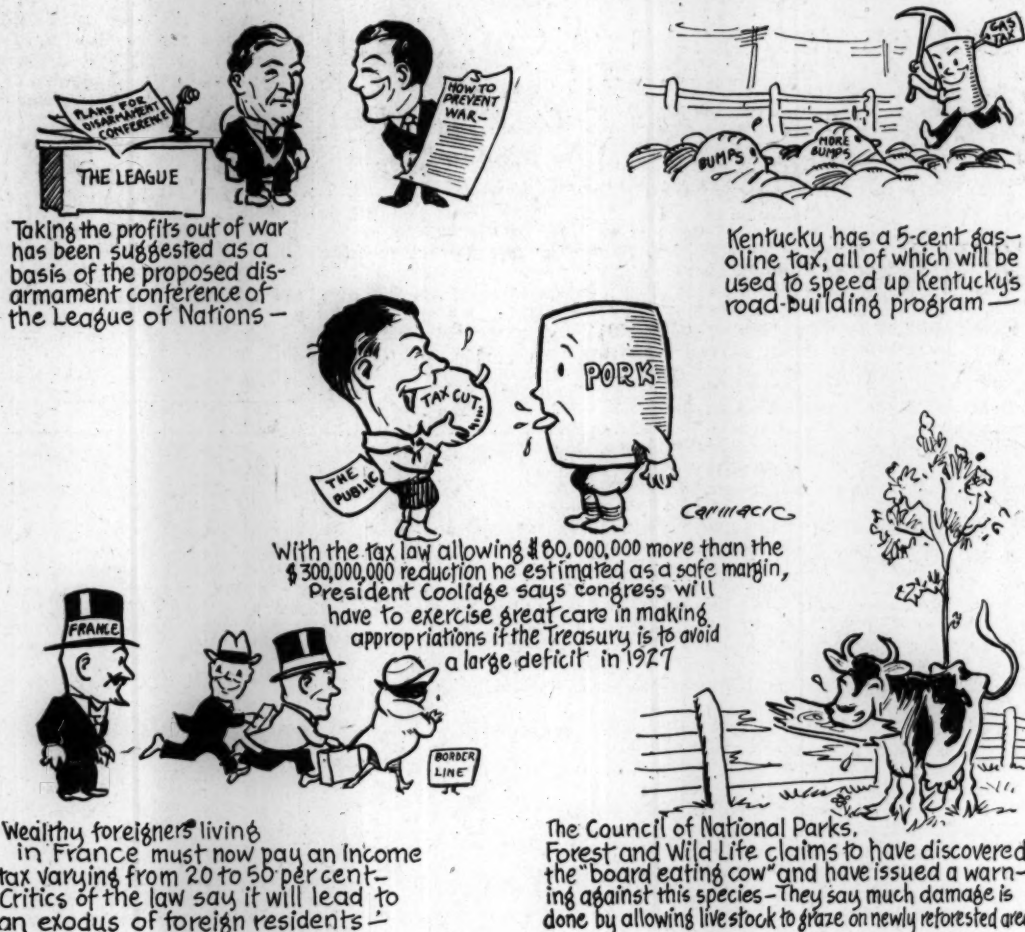
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The News Told in Pictures



BRITISH OPPOSE SUBSIDY POLICY

Bolstering Up of Trade by State Credit Said to Be of Little Effect

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3—A bill to extend the Trade Facilities Act for another year and to raise by £5,000,000 the total sum the Government can guarantee under it, received its second reading in the House of Commons last night without a division and is now therefore assured of passing. The scheme, it will be recalled, enables the Government to guarantee the interest and the repayment of loans for enterprises which are likely to provide work for the unemployed. The feature of the debate was the unanimity with which the desirability of terminating at the earliest possible moment all such state endeavors to bolster up trade was pressed upon the Government by speakers of all parties.

Walter Runciman, a shipping magnate who spoke from the Liberal benches, expressed the general opinion of the House of Commons when he declared that the scheme had done nothing to add to the volume of either credit or employment. Its effect upon shipbuilding, he said, had been to bring ships into existence ahead of trade demands, thus handicapping ship owners and consequently postponing the regular flow of orders into shipyards. The sooner, he added amidst cheers, the Government can announce it has done with all state subsidies, the sooner Great Britain will return to conditions of prosperity. This view was largely shared by other speakers, that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, in winding up the debate, emphasized that the Government desired that state credit be given as little, and discontinued as soon as possible. This is interpreted as the beginning of the end of the Government's subsidy policy.

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REPUBLICANS NOMINATE
OLDTOWN, Me., March 3 (AP)—Oldtown Republicans last night nominated George P. Longley, the present incumbent, as their candidate for Mayor. There was no opposition. The Democrats have nominated former Mayor John H. Hickey. The election will be on March 22.

MAYOR PROVIDES AIRPORT LIGHTING

In support of his policy to help in the development of the Boston Airport in East Boston, Mayor Nichols has included in the budget of expenditures for this year an item of \$25,000 for lighting the reservation. The installation of revolving searchlights and several floodlights will be included in the equipment. The Mayor said he believes it will be necessary for a company willing to find enough business to justify the operation of a scheduled mail service between Boston and other cities to be organized here and with which the United States Postmaster-General may make contracts.

DR. MARSH UPHOLDS GOAL OF IDEALISM
Speaking for the first time before the assembly of the University College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, yesterday told the students that the whole history and philosophy of the university would be wiped out if the institution should lose the idealism which characterized its founders and those who have carried on their work.

"What Boston University seeks to be is a citadel against the tides of commercialism, of the philosophy of life that spells success with dollar marks as the first and last letters, not that it is improper to teach practical things, but that the ideal interpretation of everyday life shall not be forgotten. Service and success are synonymous," he declared.

COLLEGE BUILDING PLANNED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3 (Special)—Plans are being prepared for a new recitation building for American International College. It will be a two-story brick structure of Georgian type. About \$60,000 of the funds is already in hand, and it is expected that sufficient will be raised in addition to enable the contract to be let within a few weeks, so that the corner stone may be laid at commencement, and the building be ready for occupancy next September.

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CHAMBER OPENS FINANCE DEBATE

Suggested French Taxes Likely to Be Accepted

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 3—The finance debate opens today in the Chamber of Deputies and there is a chance that the Chamber will accept the taxes suggested by the Senate, after the Chamber had failed to provide the necessary funds. Constitutionally it is held that the Senate does not possess the initiative in financial matters but the new sentiment is to overlook whatever breach in the constitution it has committed. It is difficult for the Chamber to assert its rights against the Senate when clearly the Chamber is in the wrong by muddling its task.

Further the commission has accepted the famous sales tax, though reducing the rate to half. If a speedy vote is taken on the bill Paul Doumer will be in London on Monday to resume the debt discussion with Winston Churchill. The Government does not mean to take the Caillaux figures for a provisional settlement last May as final. It will endeavor to reduce them.

WEST VIRGINIA WINS TROPHY
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3 (AP)—West Virginia won the 1926 Lindsay Trophy of the American Legion in a national competition for new membership. Idaho was second and Florida third. The trophy, provided by Henry D. Lindsay, a former national commander, goes to the state having the largest percentage of its quota of new members for the year by Feb. 28.

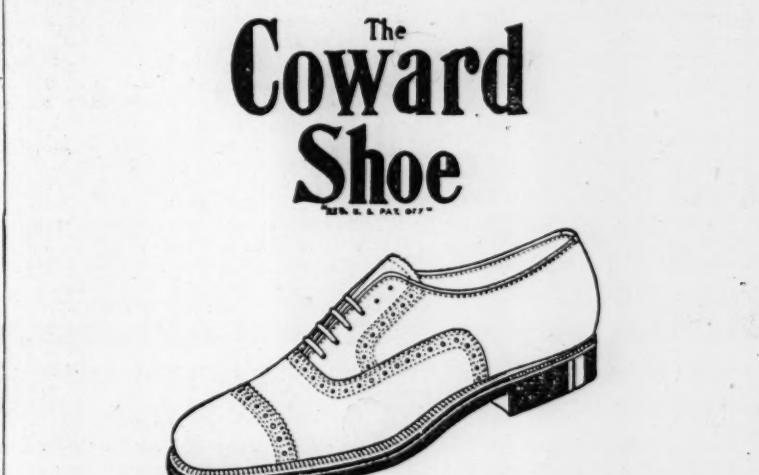
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BIG YEAR IN TOWN FOREST DEVELOPMENT IS FORECAST

Massachusetts Forestry Association Finds That More Than Half the Towns in the State Are Giving Consideration to Projects

This year promises to be the biggest town forest year yet experienced in Massachusetts, according to a bulletin issued by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, which says that more than half of the towns in the State are giving consideration to the subject in their annual town meetings this year.

The annual report of the association states that 65 town forests were established throughout the State at the end of 1925. These towns had set aside 6443 acres under the Town Forest Act for the purpose of growing timber. The sum of \$55,434 had been appropriated by these towns for this purpose, and approximately 1,000,000 trees or about 1000 acres have been planted.

For several years the association has offered to plant trees free of charge as a demonstration in reforestation for any city or town that will establish a forest of 100 or more acres. It has already planted the 5000 trees for 21 places totaling 105,000 trees. These demonstration plantations have been instrumental in arousing the interest of the citizens in those towns to the value of forestry. Not only have they stimulated the towns to greater effort, but many individuals have begun to do planting on their own.

About one-fourth of the town forests created thus far have been on lands given to the towns for the purpose. The only new town forest reported as yet this year is in the town of Dalton. The town was presented with a tract of 100 acres by Frederick G. Crane Jr., to be known as the Frederick G. Crane Forest. Reforestation on this tract will begin this spring. Besides the 5000 trees which will be planted by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, \$150 will be presented to the town by the Berkshire Forestry Association, which sum will be applied to reforestation. That association has offered the sum of \$150 to any town in Berkshire County that will establish a forest of 100 or more acres.

In Franklin County, the New England Box Company has agreed to match the offer of the Massachusetts Forestry Association to plant 5000

trees for any town in that county that will put 100 acres under the Town Forest Act.

The Middlesex forestry committee has made a similar offer to the towns of Middlesex County, and the Springfield Chamber of Commerce has made a similar offer to the towns of Hampden County. This means that the towns in these counties can have about 10 acres of their town forest reforested for them free of charge if they will take action this year.

It is interesting to note that this movement is not sectional, but that these forests are fairly evenly distributed from Cape Cod to the Berkshires.

COURSE OFFERED LEADERS OF BOYS

Department Co-operates With Scout Council

A special training course for Boy Scoutmasters and other men engaged in boys' work is being offered by the State Department of University Extension, in co-operation with the Boston Boy Scout Council. This course will be held at the Teachers' College on Huntington Avenue, and will continue for eight weeks, ending on April 28. Certificates will be granted by the State to graduates of the course.

Scoutmasters of Greater Boston, playground supervisors, and other following similar activities were considered in the formation of this course, which will be dual in its nature. From 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. at each session lectures will be delivered by well-known individuals who are experts in various phases of the general subject "recreational leadership." This lecture will be followed, until 9:30 p. m., by demonstrations and actual practice conducted under the supervision and instruction of Scout officials and experts in various activities.

Hugo Sekel of Waltham opens the

course on March 10, lecturing on "the organization of a troop." Others who will follow him include Prof. George E. Johnson, Harvard; Horace Taylor of the Brown Nichols School; Thomas Ferguson, Waltham; Carl L. Schrader, a state supervisor; Norman W. Fradd, Harvard University; Stacey Southworth, Thayer Academy; and Ira Flinner, Huntington School. In the second half of the course, Donald North, scout executive of Boston, will be general chairman, and the movement will furnish a number of expert instructors.

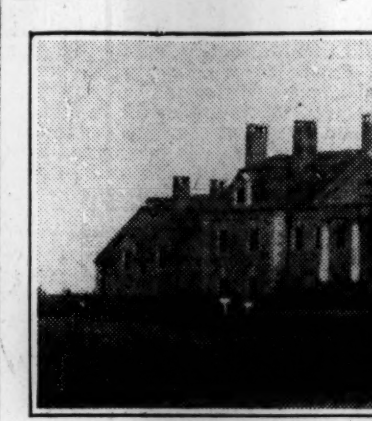
INTERSTATE BUS SERVICE PROPOSED

B. & M. Would Run Between Manchester and Lawrence

CONCORD, N. H., March 3 (Special)—The Boston & Maine Transportation Company today filed with the Public Service Commission application for authority to operate motorcoaches between Manchester and Lawrence, Mass., serving the towns of Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem, and making intermediate stops.

The motorcoach service it is stated, will supply mid-day trips not now available on the railroad, and the general effect of the new operation will be to supplement train service on the Lawrence branch.

The petition states that the Manchester railroad station will be the terminal at one end, and the motorcoaches will make the South Lawrence station their terminal at the other end, traveling via the most direct route through Londonderry, Derry, Windham, and Salem. Interstate passengers will be taken to and from North Lawrence.



Colonel Green's Manor at South Dartmouth, Mass., With the Radio Station Where Programs Have Contributed Much to New England Homes.

Radio Forms Neighborly Link in Thoughtfulness of Col. Green

Programs Sent Out by His Private Station at South Dartmouth, Mass., Bring Cheer and Edification to Legion of Eager Listeners in New England

When Col. E. H. Green completed the building of the great silver-stone manor that guards a serra coastline at South Dartmouth, Mass., he turned his solicitude to the value the estate and its resources might serve the community to which its location links it, he began immediately to think in terms of education and entertainment.

For a long time he had been interested in the possibility of developing the transmission of motion pictures by wireless. But that development must necessarily wait long upon experimentation. In the small, low-studded building that marks an elbow of roadway within the estate that experimentation is moving forward, cautiously and without ostentation as befits the labor which may be expected finally to culminate in some valuable, practical service to mankind.

But in the meantime there must be something which the Colonel, with the resources of men and means at his disposal, could turn to the satisfaction and edification of those who were his neighbors. And he decided upon plans which would make radio-broadcasting for him, of men, and children not only living near by but living, as well, far beyond the ordinary horizons of the rural neighborhood, folk to whom such advantages as fortune had made it possible

Court." The auditorium in which the debate will be held has not been selected.

Boston University will, in all probability be represented by Beatrice Hancock, Fall River, the only girl who spoke on the championship team last year; Bertha Cross, South Royalston, and Margaret McCaslin, Minneapolis, Minn. They are juniors in the schools of law, education, and religion, education, respectively. Grace McKinnon, Roxbury; Charlotte McDuffee, Boston, and Charlotte Slavitt, Roxbury, have been named alternates.

New Hampshire, which will defend the affirmative, will be represented by Ruth G. Finn '26, Katherine Flanagan '26, and Dorothy Davis '26, with Evelyn Davis '27 as alternate. The debate will be free to the public.

REAL ESTATE SURVEY SHOWS NEED OF INEXPENSIVE HOME

Co-operative Bank Head Cites Need of Homes Costing \$6000 and Less—Opportunity for Builders Seen

"There is still a decided shortage in the field of houses selling for \$6000 and less, and a great opportunity awaits the builder constructing substantial dwellings within this price range," said Philip L. Carret, president of the Congress Co-operative Bank, Boston, when asked for an opinion as to the real estate outlook from the co-operative bank viewpoint. He said that there was an army of customers ready to purchase such houses, and these purchases in turn can readily be financed through the co-operative banks of the State.

"The prospect of a slackening of construction activity in certain directions contains no threat to the earning power of the co-operative banks," he continued. "Such overbuilding as may have taken place in office buildings, expensive apartments, single dwellings priced from \$12,000 up, has been in a field which the co-operative banks do not touch. The average loan of a Massachusetts co-operative bank is less than \$4000, and the maximum loan under the present law \$8000, so that loans are practically confined to moderate-priced residence property.

Rapid Bank Growth
"With the continued rapid growth of the co-operative banks, which are as a group the fastest growing financial institutions in the State, the time may possibly come when interest rates to borrowers and in consequence dividend rates to shareholders will have to be lowered. Pressure on the banks by borrowers to secure lower rates is reduced to a minimum, however, by the fact that these institutions are truly co-operative.

"Every borrower is likewise a shareholder participating fully in the earnings of the bank. The higher the rate of interest he pays, the higher the rate of dividend he receives and the more quickly his loan is paid through the maturity of his shares.

"A rate of interest which thus appears high superficially may actually represent a distinctly low net cost to the borrower. The fact that a co-operative bank mortgage is actually paid off in 1 1/2 to 12 years while the ordinary mortgage is too apt to be a permanent burden, also appeals powerfully to the intelligent home-buyer.

"All things considered there would seem comparatively little danger of embarrassment to co-operative bank officials this year at least from the increasing flood of money which pours in upon them for investment. Most of the banks have come through the winter, which is the slack season in real estate operations, with little or no surplus of unloaned money.

Systematic Saving
"The seasonal flood of applications will shortly be upon them and should suffice to take care of their funds well into next winter. They will thus be able to continue to devote their principal efforts to spreading the gospel of systematic saving through co-operative banks.

"The increase in co-operative bank resources in 1925 amounted to \$57,310.01 or 18 per cent, bringing total

assessed valuation of the property is \$25,500, of which \$10,500 is on the land.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed sales agent by the Ford Motor Company to sell their plant located on Brookline Street, Cambridge. The establishment of a larger plant in Somerville is the reason for placing this property on the market.

The Brookline Street property is only one of several Ford plants which have been placed in the hands of Joseph P. Day. The other plants are located in Philadelphia, Dallas, Tex., Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Minneapolis. Due to the establishment of larger plants in all of these cities the Ford Motor Company have retained Joseph P. Day to carry on an active advertising and selling campaign for the sale of these plants.

"ARMISTICE DAY" HOLIDAY DEBATED

Bill Indorsed by Legion and Opposed by Industries

By a vote of 111 to 102, after a three-hour debate, the Massachusetts House of Representatives last night passed to a third reading the bill designating Nov. 11 as a legal holiday. The American Legion favored the bill. Industries of the State were ranged against an additional holiday.

Members of the Legislature forecast another debate and close vote when the measure has its third reading, and if it passes, and goes to the Senate, strong opposition is looked for. The measure has been advocated by the American Legion for several years, but this year is the first that the bill has been favorably reported out of committee.

In favor of the measure in the House yesterday, Alfred W. Ingalls of Lynn, Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, Arthur A. Hansen of Waltham, and Michael F. Hourihan of Boston, spoke. Slater Washburn of Worcester, in opposition to the measure, spoke in opposition and said that all veterans did not want the measure, while Walter D. Allen of Springfield objected to the addition of another holiday to the present list.

MONEY FOR MAINE PUBLICITY PROPOSED

Many Towns to Act at Their Spring Meetings

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3 (Special)—Many towns at their annual town meetings will vote on the question of appropriating money for the Maine Development Association, which is sponsoring the advertising of Maine's attractions to summer visitors. As well as other resources of the State. Within the next few weeks orders will be introduced in city councils also calling for similar appropriations.

More than \$25,000 was appropriated in cities and towns last year for this purpose, and it is felt that much was accomplished by these and other funds raised in setting forth the attractions of Maine to summer visitors. It is estimated that more than 200,000 of the tourists who visit various sections of the State last year came as a direct result of the increased publicity.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 summer visitors spent approximately \$100,000,000 in Maine during the tourist season last year.

FOSTERING OF SCENIC HIGHWAYS ADVOCATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 3 (Special)—A plan for better regard for preservation of the essential charms of country life in the development of areas outside the cities was made by Prof. Frank A. Waugh of Massachusetts Agricultural College in an address before the Hampden Harvest Club today.

He deprecated the tendency of city planners to overemphasize the urban pursuits and interests in respect to the treatment of outlying stretches. More regard for the fostering of scenic roads was advocated. There are many roads a little off the main thoroughfares, that should be studied and improved for their scenic possibilities, Professor Waugh said.

Boston Stage Notes

Karyl Norman, a woman impersonator who is unsparring in his efforts to make a play for better theatergoers, is this week. He is characterized as the "Creole Fashion Plate," a definition that is apt, considering the dazzling brilliance of his costumes and the scenery that sets them off. The Roman troupe, acrobats, dance steps: Dena and Rochelle feature the "Charleston Apache," and Will and Gladys Ahern step easily and gracefully in and out of spinning ropes. Wesley Barry, who is familiar to screen habitués, plays the hero in "Jenny Makes Good," a play which Vanne and Veronica is captivated with his boyish pranks. Hamtree Harrington, with Cora Green, chatters amusingly. Tom Smith returns with his diversified act of comic singing, tumbling and ventriloquism in mock style. The bill opens with Vanne and Veronica presenting pictures in colored sand; and closes with a fast roller-skating act by the Three Aces.

A photoplay version of Frank Craven's domestic comedy, "The First Year," will make a feature picture at the Keith-Albee Boston Theatre, with Matt Moore and Katherine Perry in the leading parts. Allyn Moore and company offer an elaborate miniature revue, the Pichianti Troupe doing acrobatic feats, the Bilton City Four are humorous singers, the Huntons provide music of quality, and there are additional vaudeville acts, together with news and comedy films.

Burton Holmes' travel talk of next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon will make an illustrated tour of the Mediterranean.

MAIL TUBES SEEN AS AID IN SOLVING TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett Speaks at New Britain Dinner

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 3 (P)—Partial solution of the congested traffic problem of the larger cities is seen by John H. Bartlett, Assistant Postmaster-General, in underground tubes for all mail transportation. Speaking here last night at the fifteenth annual dinner of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bartlett declared that this problem must be solved within the next 10 years.

Dwelling at length on New England, Mr. Bartlett, who is a former Governor of New Hampshire, declared that New England must sell itself to the country the same as the South and West.

Northern New England, properly advertised as a summer resort, would attract as many persons in that season of the year as Florida gets during the winter months, he said.

FORD DEALERS PLAN TRIP TO MICHIGAN

Cambridge Branch Members Have Busy Program

In line with similar trips being made by Ford dealers all over the United States to the Ford factories at Detroit and Dearborn, Mich., during the months of January, February and March, the various dealers of the Cambridge branch commence their trip tomorrow.

Reservations have been made with the railroad for a special train of ten Pullmans, two diners, and a club car, leaving South Station at 12:31 noon, and Trinity Place (Back Bay Station) at 12:35 noon, making stops at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield in order to pick up many Ford dealers at these places. The train will reach Detroit at 6:35, Friday morning. The dealers will leave Detroit at midnight, Saturday, arriving back in Boston about 6 o'clock, Sunday morning.

plenty of time to attend the coming Boston Automobile Show, March 6 to 13 inclusive.

On Friday morning, three hours will be spent at the Highland Park Plant of the Ford Motor Company, after which the dealers will go to Dearborn for lunch, where either Edsel Ford or Henry Ford will meet all dealers. An inspection of the Lincoln Plant will be made in the afternoon, followed by a banquet, to be held at the Book Cadillac Hotel, followed by an interesting program and entertainment.

Saturday will be spent at the River Rouge Plant, after which the dealers will return to the Book Cadillac Hotel for dinner and entertainment.

FILING EQUIPMENT BUREAU ORGANIZED

Organization of the Filing Equipment Bureau in Boston is announced today by officers in the new corporation who were formerly Library Bureau executives. The new corporation has taken over the building, business, and equipment of the Boston Index Card Company, 113-115 Purchase Street.

The president of the Filing Equipment Bureau is C. H. Cobb, for 25 years with the old Library Bureau as salesman and later as service and production manager. R. H. Charlton, treasurer, was with the Library Bureau from 1913, serving as purchasing executive until his recent resignation. W. R. Washburn, executive vice-president of the Library Bureau until his resignation from both the Dotten-Dunton Desk Company, will serve on the board of directors.

FORMER WHITE FUND CONTRACT RESUMED

Mr. Phelan Asks Abrogation of Curley Rate Change

Announcement was made in Boston City Hall yesterday that the contract made last Sept. 1 with George E. Phelan to continue as manager of the George Robert White Fund of \$6,000,000, bequeathed to the City of Boston, for a period of seven years at an annual salary of \$20,000, had been abrogated by the trustees of the fund at Mr. Phelan's request.

The trustees met yesterday and Mr. Phelan's letter was laid before them. The original contract, at his request, was resumed, it expiring on March 1, 1927. The remuneration under the contract is \$5 per cent of the gross receipts from the fund.

The contract abrogated yesterday was made late in the second administration of Mayor Curley. Three trustees, the Mayor being one, voted to make the new contract, while Roland W. Boyden, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, had opposed it as an untimely action.

In his letter explaining his readiness to abrogate the new contract, which he declared he believed to be entirely legal, Mr. Phelan said he was taking this step in the interest of harmony.

MAINE FOUNDATION FUND IS PROPOSED

Steps Taken for Establishment of Trust

PORTLAND, Me., March 3 (P)—The creation of a Maine foundation fund was begun yesterday by the Maine section of the New England Council when steps were taken toward the establishment of a trust or corporation in perpetuity, to which legacies may be left by those desiring the development of the State.

It is proposed that the fund be administered by a board of seven trustees, two former Maine men, now living outside the State, and the other five men who now live in Maine. The administrative body would be non-political.

Plans were made for the second quarterly meeting of the New England Council to be held on Friday, March 26, at the Falmouth Hotel here.

B. U. GIRL DEBATERS TO START CAMPAIGN

Will Meet New Hampshire Team Friday

The Boston University girls' debating team will open its campaign of three debates by meeting University of New Hampshire next Friday, at 9 o'clock. The question will be, "Resolved, That from all the facts the United States Senate was justified in agreeing to join the World



PHILIP L. CARRET President of the Congress Co-operative Bank

resources up to \$369,273.002 as of October last. Massachusetts is nevertheless behind a number of other states in savings per capita in this type of institution, so that the field for growth is still very large.

"Until every rent payer has been shown the advantages of financing home ownership in the co-operative way, every thrifty individual is an advocate of the accumulation of money through co-operative bank shares, the public-spirited citizens who manage the co-operative banks of Massachusetts will not lack for occupation."

Property at 106 Huntington Avenue, corner of Garrison Street, has been sold to John Dowling by Benjamin Conden. The parcel contains an apartment building with 2800 feet of land, having an assessed valuation of \$28,000. The total valuation is \$47,000. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

Daniel Cerussi et al. has purchased for investment property on Glenville Avenue, Brighton, corner of Price Road, consisting of a brick building and 3650 feet of land. The assessors value the property at \$21,400.

Bids for contracts for the erection of a high school building in Walpole, which, according to architect's specifications, will be of brick and stone construction, two stories and basement, will be received on March 8. Raymond M. Stowell of Boston is the architect.

Max Steinberg has sold property at Lanark and Kilsyth Roads, Brighton, consisting of a brick building and 17,400 feet of land. The

Radio Programs

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

6 p. m.—Kiddies Club. 6:30—Dinner dance. 6:45—News. 7—The Story of Morris' Singing Artists from Russia. 7:30—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Music Association. 8—The Family Veto. 8:15—The Family Veto. 8:30—The Family Veto. 8:45—The Family Veto. 9—The Family Veto. 9:15—The Family Veto. 9:30—The Family Veto. 9:45—The Family Veto. 10—The Family Veto. 10:15—The Family Veto. 10:30—The Family Veto. 10:45—The Family Veto. 11—The Family Veto. 11:15—The Family Veto. 11:30—The Family Veto. 11:45—The Family Veto. 12—The Family Veto. 12:15—The Family Veto. 12:30—The Family Veto. 12:45—The Family Veto. 1—The Family Veto. 1:15—The Family Veto. 1:30—The Family Veto. 1:45—The Family Veto. 2—The Family Veto. 2:15—The Family Veto. 2:30—The Family Veto. 2:45—The Family Veto. 3—The Family Veto. 3:15—The Family Veto. 3:30—The Family Veto. 3:45—The Family Veto. 4—The Family Veto. 4:15—The Family Veto. 4:30—The Family Veto. 4:45—The Family Veto. 5—The Family Veto. 5:15—The Family Veto. 5:30—The Family 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STATE'S LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY
CELEBRATES CENTURY'S SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Representatives and such officers of the Government and other persons as may from time to time be permitted to use the same. In 1860 \$500 was appropriated for the accommodation of visitors and the protection and care of the library.

Largely Used by Public

Today a large proportion of those who consult the books on the library shelves are "visitors." The treasures found there are in growing demand by the general public, by business, by students, by lawyers, by writers, by persons engaged in research, by historians, by artists.

In addition to the laws, judicial decisions, congressional and public documents of the United States, the several states and territories, the library contains the laws, judicial decisions and reports of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; the statute laws of other civilized countries; the journals and debates of constitutional conventions, industrial, history, biography, genealogy, town reports, maps and newspapers relating to New England, especially Massachusetts as province, colony and commonwealth; books on government, social and political science, finance, taxation, banking, agriculture, horticulture, pedagogy and education, penology, charities, state industries, civic development, betterment, and a working library of reference books.

Many Newspapers

Visitors are surprised at finding so many newspapers, not only on file, but in bound volumes and running back for years, and a card index of current events started in 1892. Numerous works of rare historic value are possessed by the library. Most noted among them is the "History of Plymouth Plantation," sometimes called "The Log of the Mayflower," written by Gov. William Bradford with his own hand. Reposing in a glass-topped case its quaint writing is plainly discernible. A reproduction of the book can be read at will by those who wish, and printed copies of the text can be purchased.

The original Bradford manuscript was returned to the Commonwealth from the library of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, by the Lord Bishop of London, through the efforts of George F. Hoar, United States senator, and Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, and received in behalf of the Commonwealth by His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor, May 26, 1897.

Boston's First Directory

Of much later date is Boston's first directory, published in 1789. "Containing a List of the Merchants, Mechanics, Trades and others of the Town of Boston; in Order to enable strangers to find the Residence of any Person. To which is added Public Officers, where, and by whom kept, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, and where Residing. Physicians, Surgeons and their places of abode. President, Directors, days and hours of business. Names and places of Abode of all the engine men. Illustrated with a Plan of the Town of Boston."

Underneath are the lines: "Boston; printed and sold by George Norman at Oliver's Dock 1789." It contains something like 1400 names. In it the "Editor of the Boston Directory presents his grateful respects to the Public and flatters himself that the work is as free from errors as this first attempt will admit.

"He hath been at considerable pains to collect the names of all Professions, Trades, &c, and if any omissions have taken place, or any mistakes, the Title or Profession of any Gentleman, he will readily correct them in the next Edition. Any hints for improving upon the present Plan, will be thankfully attended to, and the future Impressions rendered of superior utility. N. B. The Editor proposes a new edition annually."

"Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter Street." The very first name that appears in the list of residents is that of "Hon. Samuel Adams, Winter Street." Farther on is the name of "John Hancock, Governor, Beacon Street."

Contained in a glass case is a beautiful gold medal struck with jewels offered to Charles Sumner in July, 1871, by the Government of Haiti in recognition of his successful efforts in 1862 to establish diplomatic relations between the Republic of Haiti and the United States, and for his equally successful efforts to prevent annexation of the Republic of Dominica to the United States. He being prohibited by constitutional law from accepting the gift, it was turned over by the Massachusetts State Legislature to the state library.

Medals and portraits are other possessions of the library often consulted by visitors. A recent acquisition is a printed proclamation issued by the Hon. William Dummer Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, in America, on the fifteenth day of April, 1723, concerning fires in Boston "designedly and industrially kindled."

Laws of 1648
A recent gift from Henry E. Huntington of San Francisco, Calif., is a photostatic copy of the first edition of the Massachusetts Laws for 1648. Mr. Huntington owns the original copy, for which he paid \$20,000. These were the first laws actually accepted and put into effect here. In these one finds the legal answers to questions which perplexed the colonists of that time, many of which seem foolish and obsolete to us at present.

To complete the legal history of the State, the library recently purchased for \$675 a copy of the Laws of Massachusetts codified in 1671—known in history as the Province Laws.

The library has had some noted men as librarians. The Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, in charge from 1849 to 1855, afterwards became president of Brown University. George S. Boutwell, at one time Governor of Massachusetts, succeeded Dr. Sears. The first board of trustees, appointed in 1850, was composed of Joel Giles, Charles Sumner, and George Livermore. President Coolidge was at one time

a trustee. The present board is made up of Charles Townsend Copeland of Harvard University, Charles H. Taylor, and Nathan Matthews, a former Mayor of Boston, and, by virtue of their offices, Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the House.

Edward H. Redstone is the present librarian, appointed in 1919 by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts.

A Treasure-House Where Legislators Delve in Historic Laws



A Corner of the Reading Room, Massachusetts State Library.

Music in Boston

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth of its new historical series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, before the usual very large audience. The program comprised Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," Rimsky-Korsakov's Suite from "Tsar Saltan," Strauss' "Don Juan" and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Professor Spalding of Harvard again made prefatory remarks, explaining that the program was designed to reveal the beauties of emotionally descriptive music of various nations. An ambassador of catholicity, he was able to give excellent reasons why each item of the international list should be heard with pleasure. Possibly Professor Spalding's zeal as an advocate sometimes leads him to make statements which would not win universal agreement. For example, he said yesterday something to the effect that Strauss had such literary taste that he was able to use his resources without overstepping the limits of musical expression. To this some might say: "Professor, how could you? But, on the whole, Professor Spalding's comments were as usual helpful and clarifying."

The program likewise was well contrived for its purpose. Elgar's overture, describing some of the simpler human scenes and emotions, is also very lovely music, and formed an admirable introduction. Hardened concertgoers nowadays find Debussy's once upsetting prelude pretty tame stuff, yet it could not be omitted from such a program as this. Rimsky's overture, again, while not so thrilling as "Schéhérazade," is representative of the great teller of fairy tales in music, "Don Juan" was substituted for "Tod und Verklärung." This may have been done because "Don Juan" had been rehearsed for last week's concert. Whatever the reason, the substitution improved the program, and provided for new listeners a more gratifying introduction to Strauss. "Finlandia"—well, there you are.

A program, indeed, in which a conductor of Mr. Koussevitzky's qualities, with such an instrument under his baton, might well revel. A performance, therefore, of surpassing musical delights.

L. A. S.
Nevada Van der Veer
Nevada Van der Veer, contraalto, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Stewart White was the accompanist. Mme. Van der Veer sang songs by Schubert, Brahms, Erich Wolff, Lenormand, Hahn, Grovlez, Rachmaninoff and others. She also included in her program four songs of the Hebrides as arranged by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser.

Mme. Van der Veer's singing is agreeable if somewhat conventional. She chooses always an appropriate sentiment for each of her songs and it may not be said that her choice is not apt in every particular. Her interpretations are comfortable ones, for by some novel turn of a phrase or change of tempo, some unex-

pected emphasis on a more subtle aspect of the prevailing mood of a song, she does not disturb the listener. No, Mme. Van der Veer is content with outlining her songs in simple fashion. She is not curious to penetrate very far beneath the surface and it is perhaps as well. She sang Schubert and Brahms as no doubt they were intended to be sung, for after all is not the pretended depth and complexity of this music often times exaggerated? To the folk songs of the Hebrides Mme. Van der Veer brought the requisite directness and simplicity of utterance which this kind of music requires.

S. M.

SUBWAY ADVOCATED
FOR CHARLESTOWN

The legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, sitting jointly, today gave a hearing on the bill presented by Luke D. Mullen, Representative of Charlestown, providing that Boston purchase the elevated structures of the Boston Elevated Railway and tear down the elevated lines between Haymarket Square and Sullivan Square, in place of which would be constructed a subway.

The company, said Mr. Mullen, is experiencing difficulty in obtaining new capital to improve the property and give adequate service. A situation somewhat similar, he said, existed when the corporation sold to the State the Cambridge subway. With the sale of the elevated structures to the city, said Mr. Mullen, a rental equal to 4 1/2 per cent of the cost of the property would be paid by the road, plus 1 1/2 per cent to be used as a sinking fund to pay off the principal in years to come.

CLOAK AND DRESS
UNION WINS DEMAND

Approximately 2000 striking employees of the various cloak and dress makers in Boston returned to their work yesterday following a settlement between operators and representatives of the union wherein the demands of the union for the continuation of the five-day 42-hour work week, with minimum wage scales of \$1 an hour for every worker, with time and one half overtime for workers, and \$1 an hour overtime for piece workers, were accepted.

Jobs in the cloak and dress industries held a meeting last night to discuss the possibility of extending the credit organization into a business association which would be vested with sufficient authority permitting it to co-operate with unions.

VACCINATION LAW-TEST
HEARING IS POSTPONED

CONCORD, N. H., Mar. 3 (AP)—Hearing on the case of Barber versus the Rochester, N. H., School Board, accepted as a test case of the state compulsory vaccination law, scheduled for hearing yesterday before the Supreme Court was postponed on request of counsel.

PRISON REFORM
PLAN STATED

(Continued from Page 1)

adaptations suitable to national conditions. "The control of persons put on probation or conditionally released should not be in the hands of the police. This control should be exercised either by private societies, financially supported and supervised by the State, or by official or semi-official organizations; for instance, by persons paid by the State and

would punish him adequately and would follow his term in prison with the recontrol, on parole. In brief, the aim of penology is to adjust punishment so as not to remove its deterring effect upon the intending criminal and yet protect society more effectively by the reformation an reduction in number of existing criminals.

"To those who believe that Massachusetts is coddling criminals at Charlestown, an invitation is extended to spend a week living in a stone cell and working in a prison shop, and then imagine what 15 years there would be like. Daily work in prison shops, an occasional concert or lecture, and a library of books have reduced the number of transfers. "Naturally enough public opinion fluctuates. A temporary increase in crime modifies to some extent the treatment of criminals, and the correction authorities respond to the changed demands, but certain principles cannot be changed. The causes of crime are fundamental. Punishment will deter but only education and religion can permanently cure. The proper examination and classification of prisoners, a sane and scientific attempt at their reform, a release, after a sufficient term, on supervised parole, made possible by a properly guarded indeterminate sentence, are necessary principles of penology; in any age, and all the ridicule and misunderstanding, all the harsh epithets and opprobrious names will not change their fundamental importance and value as a means of protecting a public anxious to conduct its government along Christian ideals.

Criticism of Legal Delays

Differences of opinion in the late afternoon and evening sittings of the committee, in which was reflected the trend of the investigation, found on the one hand those who favor stringent, drastic, automatically applicable laws with little discretion vested in judges and prosecutors, while on the other hand were those who, in defense of the present system, think that judges should have much discretion and that prosecutors should be able to secure nolle prosequi, suspended sentences, paroles, and the like.

Criticism of legal delays and miscarriages of justice occupied much of the time, and Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner, said that such delays reduce the efficiency of the police department. When Frank A. Goodwin spoke, he presented many cases in which delay, use of the nolle prosequi, suspended sentences, and such methods have destroyed the effectiveness of criminal law. Mr. Goodwin called mainly for evidence upon the transcripts of court cases, and he contended that many habitual offenders have escaped the penalty due their crimes by legal subterfuge and "influence." As methods of improvement, he urged that the discretionary power of judges be curbed, that minimum penalties be fixed below which a judge cannot go, that district attorneys be forbidden to nol-pros a second offender, that the use of suspended sentences, parole, and probation be restricted in the cases of those who have criminal records or commit serious crimes.

Oppose Goodwin Program

Opposing the Goodwin proposals appeared Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, who had been one of those most severely criticized by the Registrar, William R. Scharton and William J. Paton, prominent criminal lawyers; Martin M. Lomasney, West End political leader; James J. Twombly, member of the House of Representatives from South Boston, and others. They urged that the laws would be too harsh and inflexible, that criminal dockets would be clogged with cases which should be settled out of court, and that judges should be so in fact as well as name, and have broad discretionary powers.

The police commissioner gave many statistics to indicate the increase in crime, and placed himself especially strongly in support of the steps advocated by Mr. Goodwin. He and the Registrar expressed their approval of the recommendations made by Governor Fuller and the Attorney-General, and advocated additional changes.

WELLESLEY EXHIBIT
IS PALMER TRIBUTE

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 3 (Special)—An exhibition in tribute to Alice Freeman Palmer is now in progress at the library of Wellesley College. Included are the original manuscript of "The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by her husband, Prof. George Herbert Palmer; the first folio of the "Works of Beaumont and Fletcher," with a presentation inscription from Mrs. Palmer, and several other autographed books.

From the Treasure Room have been brought manuscript volumes from the collection of early and rare editions of English poetry, donated by Professor Palmer. In this collection are such rarities as the second, third, and fourth folios of Shakespeare; the 1674 edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with its poem to the poet, Andrew Marvell; first editions of Lord Byron's works, as well as letters from Lady Byron and himself; a Wordsworth collection, annotated with the author's own handwriting.

The Treasure Room contains, besides Professor Palmer's gift, donations from others. Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College, gave among other books a 1549 German Bible, a Bible belonging to Melancthon, Charles Eliot Goodspeed gave a collection of all authorized editions of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "Stones of Venice." Twelve of the library's 55 examples of incunabula—works printed before 1500—are in this room, and three of these volumes are the only copies in America.

ALDERMAN UNSEATED
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 3 (AP)—Francis A. Foye, representing Ward 7, was unseated last night by the board of Mayor and aldermen because of alleged irregularities at the last municipal election. It was voted to hold a special election to fill the vacancy on Tuesday, March 23.

EMERSON PRESS CLUB ELECTS
Miss Agnes MacPhillips was elected president of the Emerson College Press Club, at a meeting of the club held recently. Other officers elected were Mary Louisa Boyd, Secretary, and Alfhild Trandsen, treasurer.

Adjustment of Punishment
"As Governor Fuller has pointed out, the deliberate or hardened offender should and must be swiftly and surely punished. The penologist

TENTATIVE TAX
LISTS REQUIREDFederal Collector Outlines
Basis for Deferring
Final Returns

Thomas W. White, United States Internal Revenue Collector for the Boston district, pointed out in a statement today that although complete returns on incomes of \$5000 or more may be deferred until May 15, a tentative return must be filed no later than March 15.

Mr. White emphasized also that erroneous reports have been circulated to the effect that single persons whose net income is less than \$3500 need not file a return if they are to claim the head of a family. The regulations specifically state, he declared, that single persons who had a net income of \$5000 or more must file returns whether they claim the head of a family or not.

With respect to the extension of time on the \$5000 incomes, the collector's statement reads: "The time for filing Forms 1040 has been extended from March 15 to May 15 by the commissioner of internal revenue. A tentative return, however, must be filed by the taxpayer on the same form and filed

with the collector on or before March 15.

"This tentative return should be plainly marked tentative at the top, contain a statement as to the estimated amount of tax believed to be due and be properly executed. At least one-quarter of the estimated tax should be remitted with the return. No further data need be given. "Where a taxpayer has filed a tentative return and has failed to file a complete return within the period of the extension granted to him, the complete return when filed is subject to penalties prescribed for delinquency."

WOOD HEEL INDUSTRY
WORKING AT CAPACITY

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 3 (Special)—With Haverhill's largest wood heel manufacturing concern turning out 48,600 wood heels a day and other concerns operating at full capacity, there is no diminution in the unprecedented production that the industry is enjoying at the present time. Indications point to continued record manufacture for many weeks to come.

Overtime work has been prevalent for the past few months. One concern is operating until 6 p. m. three nights a week and until 9 in the evening two nights a week with full Saturday morning operation. Haverhill is said to be the largest wood heel manufacturing center in the world and large shipments are made to various parts of the country.

STATE PENSION BILL
OPPOSED BY BOSTONMayor Nichols and Council
United on Protest

Mayor Nichols this morning sent to the committee on pensions a letter opposing the proposed state pension bill in so far as its provisions include the city of Boston.

The letter of the Mayor favors keeping the present pension system of the city within its control, and is in agreement with the City Council order passed March 1, in protest against any disturbance of the care and control of the retirement system of the municipality or any change in the benefits provided under the pension act for present and future employees.

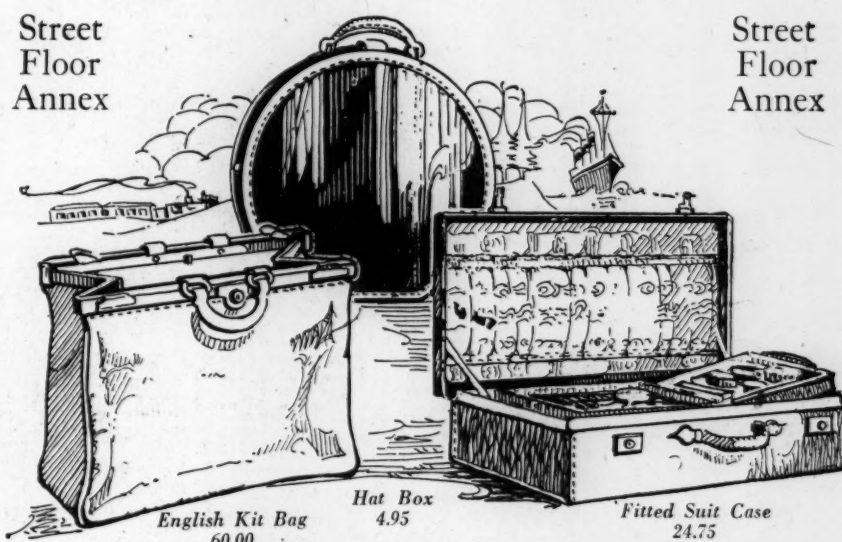
The Mayor states that the proposed State-wide pension bill is not so favorable to the employees in its benefits and requires a larger contribution from them, and would result, in Boston, in the forming of two classes of employees—those under the present retirement system, and future employees on a less favorable basis, making a difficult situation, both for the city and for those in its service. The Mayor has instructed the chairman of the retirement board to appear in opposition to the bill.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

What's New in Luggage

Four Styles Just Received

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Floor
Annex

Luggage of distinction and durability, built to stand hard knocks and still look the aristocrat in any baggage room or booking office—luggage you may be proud to carry anywhere round the world.

A New Coat Case

Genuine cowhide coat case with solid brass lugs and catches. Has a checked linen lining with the divided shirt compartment so convenient for train travel. This case is strong yet light in weight. Comes in russet, brown or black, 22 and 24-inch sizes.

27.00

A New Hat Box

This is a new combination hat box, with inside "trayette" lining; in black enamel duck, with cowhide binding, a most effective and durable piece of hand luggage. Solid leather handle and best lock and catches.

4.95

A Fitted Suit Case

Women's fitted suit case with removable tray for convenience. This case is of genuine cobra grain cowhide, has twelve fittings of shell on amber or plain amber color. Sizes 20 and 22 inches.

24.75

English Kit Bag

Imported English kit bag with the collapsible soft ends which allow the bag to fill out according to the amount of clothing inside. Double handle and two solid brass end catches and center lock.

60.00

We Are Showing a Complete Line of
The Famous Louis Vuitton Trunks

including dress, steamer, wardrobe and shoe trunks—canvas and leather covered

130.00 to 395.00

"H. M. S. Victory" and "Old Ironsides"
Book Ends

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4.85

A PAIR

At the present time "Old Ironsides," officially known as U.S. Frigate Constitution, and "H. M. S. Victory," which is a three-master, are much in demand as book ends. Both these models are made of heavy metal with a brass plate finish.



"H. M. S. Victory"



"Old Ironsides"

STREET FLOOR OF THE ANNEX

AIR TRANSPORT CALLED WAY TO UNITED EUROPE

General Brancker, British
Civil Aviation Head, Is
Hopeful of Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 3.—"I personally believe that air transportation will be a bigger factor in establishing friendships and understandings between peoples of Europe than any other activity," Maj.-Gen. Sir William Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation of Great Britain, made this observation in an interview here. He is touring America "on holiday" and will visit Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Canada.

"Experience of six years has demonstrated the good spirit and admirable camaraderie that civil aviation is bringing out in Europe," continued the general, who is British representative on the International Commission on Aerial Navigation.

This group has 14 members representing France, Belgium, Italy, Persia and many other countries and meets twice yearly, it was explained. Though duties consist chiefly of technical problems, such as obtaining uniform regulations to apply in all countries, the members have visited many capitals of Europe and co-operate splendidly, the general said, characterizing it as "like the happiest family."

Germany has been invited to join, and it is expected by the members that a representative will soon be named, it was stated.

London-Paris by Night
Night flying between London and Paris, to maintain a longer and more uniform daily flying schedule throughout all seasons is shortly to be started by British companies. Maj. H. S. Biddlecombe, here as aide to the general, will have charge of this new project.

Imperial air lines are being started between Cairo, Egypt, and Karachi, India, a distance of 2500 miles. It is expected, the general stated, that eight days will be saved by the air route. By boat it now takes 10 days, he said.

It is hoped that soon the line will be extended to Rangoon, Singapore, and North Australia, he continued. Two big airships are now being built for the flights to India, and another, with capacity for 100 passengers, is being completed for trips between Australia and the homeland. At Karachi a vast station is now being established for this service.

Declining to speak specifically about any controversy in the United States over the question of a separate air force, General Brancker, who is the highest civil aviation official under the British Secretary of State for Air, did say that the British separate air force has been a great success and that there is no doubt but that it will be continued.

No Return to Old Order
He quoted the Prime Minister in a statement a few days ago as saying that there is no question now of returning to the old order of an air service for the army and one for the navy. He was one of a group of three who organized a separate air force in 1917, because "the army and the navy did not seem to agree and were in competition for materials and constantly questioned who should carry out certain operations." Before the end of the war the navy frankly admitted that it had not previously been served so well in aviation.

It was remarked that Germany is "very keen" on commercial aviation, is working hard, "has considerable internal flying which does not exist elsewhere," and is making great progress. Many big cities of Germany have provided airports, air-dromes, and other facilities, and "I think Germany has shone in this respect," said General Brancker.

That Canada has done more in commercial aviation than any other country is his belief. Hope was expressed that Canada will connect up at Detroit with some of the new lines projected in the United States. Chicago is the Nation's central place for aviation headquarters of the United States, in the general's opinion, and he thinks there is no question that this city will remain the aviation center of the country. It looks to this visitor to be a natural junction point, and he said he believes "it is bound to be the air center."

Success of commercial aviation in America will come more quickly than in any other country, and before most men expect it, the general predicted. He based his belief on the fact that this Nation has vast amounts of capital, huge industrial districts, men of vision who are not afraid to invest and who have money to invest in what indicates progress and because there are here no international complications to delay.

So-called "flying planes" will be a common sight before long, and they are not to be compared with automobiles, but rather with private yachts, it was suggested. Prediction that transatlantic flights may be a regular service within 10 years was expressed. Big airships will be used for this purpose, the director believes. Such service could be established now, and ships could be produced to make it safely, but it would not be a financial success, he said.

In 48 hours the trip could be made between England and Newfoundland, it was estimated. Improvement of engines and improvement of carrying power so that more fuel can be stored on the ship are necessary before such service will be profitable, he was declared.

MR. HOOVER FAVORS RADIO REGULATION

Permits Sought for 400 Additional Stations, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Although Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and high arbiter of the affairs of the radio world, is hopeful that the White bill for the regulation of radio will pass, he confessed to some agitation over what might en-

sue if the measure fails, and if it is held that the Department of Commerce must grant all pending applications for construction of radio stations.

Mr. Hoover is first of all a radio "fan"; the multiplicity of radio problems coming up to him for executive decision mars not at all the pleasure with which he sits down of an evening to tune in on his crystal set and it is as a listener-in that he is chiefly concerned with bringing order out of the rapid radio development in the last year.

This growth has fairly swamped the radio division with applications for new stations, when the ether is already so crowded that the public complains bitterly of "interference."

Should the department be forced to add to the 530 existing stations, all of which operate on specially assigned wavelengths, 400 new stations for which applications have been made, Mr. Hoover forecasts that the listener-in will find a medley of confused sounds when he settles down for his evening program of radio music.



I have heard the singing of a bird.
I have heard the tom-cat wail.
There is just one thing I have never heard—
The blubber of a whale.
—Chaparral.

I, too, have heard the song of a bird.
And the tom-cat's wail so free.
There's one other thing I've never heard—
The bark of a dogwood tree.

The school superintendent happened in on one of the sixth-grade classes during Constitution Week. The teacher turned the recitation immediately to matters relating to constitutions.

"James," she said, "who signed the Magna Charta?"

"Er—I didn't," replied the boy, seizing the opportunity to be funny.

"Leave the room," said the teacher, and she started to make some apologies to the superintendent.

As James meekly closed the door behind him, the superintendent said to the teacher, very gravely: "Seeing that boy back in here. I didn't like the look in his eyes. I think he did."—Exchange.

The politeness of the peasant, which makes it impossible for him to contradict a statement by one of the "gentry," was tested one day by a friend of Sir Neville Wilkinson. Struggling against a howling gale, he said deliberately to his companion, "There's very little wind today, Pat."

"Sure, your honor, but what there is, is strong," came the quick answer.—Pearson's.

The Maid: "Please, ma'am, would you do me a favor?"
"Certainly, if I can, Jane."
"Well, would you kindly go and speak to my young man at the back door till I make myself tidy?"—Answers.

First Student: "What are you planning to do during the summer vacation?"
Second Student: "I'm going to have a position in Dad's office."
First Student: "I'm not going to work, either."



A Pleasant Surprise

MANY customers who come to us are delighted when they try on their first pair of Plastics. For they had assumed that such a shoe must be a homely shoe. And when they see that Plastics combine comfort and style they wish they had discovered them long ago.

If you require a shoe that will be easy on your feet every hour of the day you will do well to investigate Plastics now!

MAIL ORDERS FILLED CARRIAGE FREE ANYWHERE IN THE U. S.



PACT STIFFENS REICH ATTITUDE

So Says M. Maginot in the
Treaty Debate—Accord
Adopted by the Chamber

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 3.—As anticipated the Chamber by an overwhelming vote of 413 to 71, with 90 abstentions, ratified the Locarno accords less than a week before the Geneva meeting which, admitting Germany, faces demands for a higher status from Poland, Spain and Brazil. The Senate has already shown its attitude, since its commission unanimously accepts the Locarno agreements.

Certainly there was not enthusiasm on all the benches, because a temporary unpleasantness has arisen on a number of subjects. Yet there were shouts of "Long live peace," heard under the dome of the Chamber. The opposition, whether radical or Nationalist, whether expressed by M. Franklin-Bouillon or M. Maginot, was based upon the absence of signs of good will on the part of Germany. Von Hindenburg, the President, and two crown princes had returned to Berlin and Munich and Von Bernstorff was a candidate to represent Germany in the League of Nations. The Germans generally had agreed that the frontiers on the east must be altered and the colonies restored.

M. Maginot even insisted that the Pact itself had, while producing a feeling in France in favor of disarmament, in Germany produced a feeling that the demands could be put higher. However, with the exception of the extreme Right and Left and individuals in the Center parties showing hostility, the bulk of the Chamber gave Aristide Briand a timely triumph.

In spite of references to the League tangle nothing clear emerges as to the intentions of France at Geneva. France favors a permanent seat for Poland and Spain, but publicly has not pledged itself to press the latter immediately. A suitable compromise which is suggested is to refer the question of Council representation to a special commission for investigation and report. This would carry the problem over to September. The interview between M. Briand and Dr. Nitschich, the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, should shortly determine the attitude of the Little Entente and perhaps show whether France intends to line up with Italy.

M. Briand will go to Geneva with greater authority than appeared possible even a few days ago.

Poles Ratify Locarno Pact

WARSAW, March 3 (P).—In ratifying the Locarno security pact and collaterally treating Poles back in the Polish Diet went on record as favoring Poland's immediate admission to a permanent Council seat in the League of Nations. With the exception of the Ukrainian and White Ruthenian members, the Diet voted a resolution expressing "the firm conviction that all the factors which have sincerely worked for fruition of the Locarno agreements, and which sincerely tend toward durable peace, militate in favor of Poland immediately obtaining a permanent seat in the League of Nations Council."

D'ANNUNZIO GETS MONTE NEVOSO

ROME, March 3 (P).—"I aspire to other Alpine possessions," declares Gabriele d'Annunzio in a message of thanks to Prince Schenberg, accepting the gift of long-life possession of Monte Nevoso, thus making him Prince of Monte Nevoso in fact as well as name. D'Annunzio accepted the gift on the strong recommendation of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, who characterized it as "a beautiful offer."

King Victor Emmanuel conferred the title "Prince of Monte Nevoso" on d'Annunzio in 1924, on the day of the King's formal entry into Fiume, which was saved for Italy principally through d'Annunzio's efforts. Monte Nevoso is the highest peak beyond Fiume, and constitutes a post of defense for Fiume and Istria.

John Wanamaker Paris

THE NATURAL WAISTLINE RETURNS TO THE MODE!

As early as last Fall, Wanamaker's predicted the return of the natural waistline—the new fashions of Paris confirm it. Now Wanamaker's is first to give the women of New York THE CORRECT FOUNDATION FOR THE SPRING MODE.

Our Paris House Cables and Writes:

"The important tendency is to show the waistline:

"That does not mean a tight belt, but having the waistline come back to nearly normal place—but not too tight—

"When a woman moves it shows the cambered line."

Note: "Cambered" means a slight convex curve.

"Patou's exquisite collection shows bolero effects in the back. In them he has solved the problem of the waistline—higher without spoiling the slim line by too much fitting."

"Boulanger always so artistic... puts the fullness of the skirt in the back... that means the normal waistline."

"Suzanne Talbot, Brandt and O'Rossen indicate the normal waistline in their fashions, too."

Our Corsetiere Describes the New Corsets:

"The waistline is just as subtly indicated in the new corsets as it is in the new suits and frocks.

"Just as large a waistline but with its grace defined!"

"The new corsets give waistline protection, but no pressure—none of the horrors of old-fashioned corsetry."

"The new corsets do not force the flesh hither and yon—yet they restrain puffiness above the waist."

"Absolute freedom when sitting—with no pushing up of the flesh."

"Four distinctly different types of corsets are artfully fashioned with the natural waistline—

"They're comfortable—so comfortable one is hardly conscious of being ingeniously moulded!"

The Latest Tailleur by O'ROSSEN
which in every curved dart tells the story of the return of the waistline—but, oh, how subtle is the revelation!

The Finest of these New Corsets from PARIS, LONDON and NEW YORK

are now presented at
\$5 to \$75

in the CORSET SALON
Third Floor, Old Building

THE FOUNDATION OF SMART LINE IS THE NEW CORSET!

New York *John Wanamaker*

ENGLISH LADIES' GOLF DATES
 LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The Council of the Ladies' Golf Union has decided to hold the ladies' open championship at Harlech, Wales, beginning May 10. Entries close April 25 and the draw is to be made April 26. The English ladies' native championship will be decided at Woodhall Spa, in Lincolnshire, Oct. 4. Entries close Sept. 16 and the draw is Sept. 20. Players residing overseas, subject to approval of the executive committee, may become individual annual members of the union and eligible to handicaps.

COPULOS AND HALL DIVIDE
 DETROIT, Mich., March 3 (Special)—Division in four games was scored here by G. L. Copulos of this city and A. K. Hall of Chicago in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League yesterday. Copulos included a world's record short game of 50 points in 20 innings. Hall made 17 points in this game. Less than a year ago Copulos established the previous world's record of 22 innings. Yesterday Hall won the opening game, 50 to 38 in 55 innings. Monday Hall won the afternoon game, 50 to 38 in 58 innings. Copulos winning at night, 50 to 43 in 62 innings.

Going to the Theatre, Dance or Club? Look Your Best

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Not Sticky or Greasy

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	36.00	20.00
		8.00
	10.00	3.50
	57.00	18.00

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There's lots of fun in store for you at your **SNUBS PARTY**

Then, too, think how happy your little friends will be to meet Snubs—some of them for the first time—for

Snubs Will Be There IN PERSON

(That is, life size on heavy paper.)

Of course he will be without his stubby tail, but everybody will be blindfolded and try to pin it on at the right place. Everybody will laugh to beat the band!

Send 10 Cents in Stamps

to Snubs, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., and the **SNUBS PARTY OUTFIT** (life-size portrait of Snubs and several tails) is yours.

Snubs Is Just Waiting the Word to Come

THE HOME FORUM

The Aestheticism of Puppets

IN AN entertaining little essay, published twenty-five years ago, Mr. Arthur Symonds offered "an apology for puppets," in which he claimed for marionettes certain artistic values too often absent from the modern stage. First insisting that for complete enjoyment one must sit near enough to the stage to see the wires and to realize constantly that one is looking only at mechanically actuated dolls, he next maintained that the acting puppets have a generalized or symbolic effect, a simplicity, that has been lost to the stage since the disappearance of the masks used in Greek drama.

"It will be a lesson to some of our modern notions," says he, "and it may be instructive for us to consider, that we could not give a play of Ibsen's to marionettes, but we could give them the 'Agamemnon.'" And finally, after pointing out that gesture is the soul of acting, "the equivalent on the stage of rhythm in verse," he concludes that the silent pantomime, puppets, as it is from association with the personality of an individual actor, offers a more pure and untrammelled aesthetic experience than does most human acting.

"The appeal in what seems to you these childish maneuvers is to a finer, because to a more intimately poetic, sense of things than the merely rationalistic appeal of very many modern plays. If at times we laugh, it is with wonder at seeing humanity so gay, heroic, and untiring. There is the romantic suggestion of magic in this beauty."

English and American audiences have never been genuinely interested in acting as an art. We simply have lost or have never possessed the tradition of the French that acting is primarily pantomimic, secondarily elocutionary. That the finest pantomime may be symbolic rather than realistic seems to most of us a foreign idea, and that the pantomime of an entire play may be rhythmic throughout, something like the andante, allegretto, probably never enters our heads unless we happen to see a finely performed French pantomime or dramatic ballet.

Our notions of acting are vaguely compounded of interest in three aspects of the actor—his person, his personality, and his impersonation—and our sophisticatedness is measured by our interest in these, in the order named. Probably the mass of theatergoers, as of the habitués of the moving picture, are interested in the person of the actor—his looks, his clothes, his general manner. A popular actress must be beautiful, a popular actor handsome; and instances have been known of actors and actresses who have been popular, even in plays of some excellence, who had never learned the art of stage-technique. They could not sit, stand, stoop, walk, with ease and grace; they could not speak with distinctness or distinction; but they were good looking—"if this is acting," as someone has said, "why leave the ballroom?"

Another section of the public is attracted by personality and are con-

tent to observe their favorite in play after play, demanding nothing new of Ibsen's to marionettes, but we could give them the 'Agamemnon.'" And finally, after pointing out that gesture is the soul of acting, "the equivalent on the stage of rhythm in verse," he concludes that the silent pantomime, puppets, as it is from association with the personality of an individual actor, offers a more pure and untrammelled aesthetic experience than does most human acting.

The trouble with impersonation is that it is so intricately blended with the other two aspects of acting, person and personality, that one hardly knows what to say of it. "Little David" Garrick may have acted Lear one night and Abel Dragger the next, but he was still no doubt recognizable as "Little David" in both and he had, moreover, a following of admirers such as few actors have ever enjoyed. Was the enthusiasm of his audience due to their recognition that Lear and Abel Dragger stood before them or to their recognition that Little David was doing surprisingly well in two diverse parts? For, of course, the appearance of the actor and his telltale walk, manner, and the illusion that he was nine different men was astonishing. But the play was necessarily a rather elementary affair and the effect was rather of an interesting "stunt" than of a work of art. The rasping voice of Irving and some awkward mannerisms distinguished him under the most elaborate disguises. Mr. Arliss makes little attempt to alter his features or his speech, and for a moment or two his Lord Steyne and his Disraeli may seem the same person. The leopard cannot change his spots and would be a rather foolish leopard if he tried to.

One might suppose that impersonation begins at that vague point where person and personality have completed their effect on the audience; but the matter is not quite so simple as that. It seems rather that a fine actor makes all the use he can of his natural endowments, but shapes and supplements them by his art, and his technique to the purposes in hand. For it is a mistake to suppose that impersonation is identical with mimicry. A moment's reflection will convince us that a good mimic, though he may be a competent actor, may by no means necessarily be a great one.

The intrusion of the two elements which I have called person and personality may nevertheless be accounted one of the limitations of the human actor, and it was the effort to get rid of them that led to the use of masks, the development of the harlequinade and the Pierrot pantomime, and the invention of puppets. Deprived of the complicating influences of the actor's individuality, we are able to concentrate our attention upon those elements of the actor's craft which distinguish him from other men and other artists—his posture, gesture, rhythm of movement, and all the effects, symbolic or realistic, which pure pantomime affords. A study of such impersonation is instructive. It helps us to clarify our ideas of what acting really is. R. M. G.

Constable

Constable was right in maintaining that there was room for a natural painter and in his determination to be that painter. One has but to read his letters to see how passionate a lover of Nature he was and how earnest in his endeavor to portray her. His innovations were not unreasonably received by the old school with hostility. The day of the brown tree was to pass forever: Constable was to paint Nature as he found and loved it, in the countryside of England, in sunshine and shade, but always full of light. His whole art was a revolt against applying to Nature a system of composition and portrayal which was untrue and foreign to her. The grass grew thick and soft about the old house. The slanting sun shone across the worn door-sill and gave the rude floors and walls a mellow appearance of robust old age. The grass grew thick and soft about the door-step, and the stunted oaks were ranged around in a sort of sturdy protectiveness. There was a companionship of sun and wind here, a kindly warmth that asked nothing of human occupancy.

A chipmunk, with his nest under the cabin's foundation, evinced all the spirit of proprietorship that could be imagined. He seemed in no wise afraid of any intruder, but went about his business with a friendly exhibition of unconcern that testified to the complete assurance of his right of possession.

My Lady Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lovingly I encircled with my arm
The Princess who dwelt in the Great
Mountain and made the flowers to
bloom—even she could not tell.

When, upon a certain dawn,
The whole realm was bathed in a soft
rosy light, they knew that the trans-
formation had been wrought, that the
Princess in her sanctuary of the sun
had smiled upon the buds, that the
brightness of her smile had pene-
trated her veil, and that the buds had
opened wide that she might behold
their grateful hearts.

Then all the gongs and bells in the
land were set ringing, every eye
looked up, there was a smile on every
lip, and the heart of the whole na-

ture was glad. The Mikado took up
his wand and beckoned everybody to
the Royal Gardens. Fujiyama-dis-
pelled every cloud from his crest,
and sent them cool breezes from his
sacred snows.

The Artists who were the greatest
in the Land that day were those who
had most faithfully portrayed in
pearl, ivory, and jade, in silk and
satin fabrics, the loveliness of the
Cherry's flower.

And when the Mikado and the Em-
press and their noble train passed
in all their splendor majestically
through the avenues of the flowery
trees, the petals fell like blessings
upon their royal heads.

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courageously face any discordant
condition and know that it is unreal,
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divine Mind. And in proportion to
his understanding and fidelity will
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And this realization is heaven.

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Confidently, then, may all turn to
this good and only God, seeking His
likeness in perfect spiritual man, and
letting this likeness be manifested in
all their thinking. Since it is natural
for spiritual man to be good and to
manifest good, because the divine
idea cannot be detached from its per-
fect Principle, one who even in part
understands this eternal truth may
courageously face any discordant
condition and know that it is unreal,
because it has no origin in infinite
divine Mind. And in proportion to
his understanding and fidelity will
he see harassing evil beliefs melt
away before the facts of true being;
and its harmonies will thus become
increasingly manifested in his ex-
perience.

Good is never to be sought as in or
of matter, or as a material effect or
condition. True goodness is always
spiritual, and must be realized as a
Christlike state of consciousness, be-
longing to divine substance. Then, as
Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous
Writings" (p. 3), "If we regard good
as more natural than evil, and spiri-
tual understanding—the true knowl-
edge of God—as imparting the only
power to heal the sick and the sin-
ner, we shall demonstrate in our
lives the power of Truth and Love."

Although this teaching of the un-
changeable harmony of real exist-
ence is practical in the solution of
daily problems, one should never
suppose that he can, merely by the
assertion of God's allness and om-
nipotence, add spiritual good to ma-
terial living. It is indeed natural to
be good, to think good, and to realize
and experience good. This condition
each one may claim as his spiritual
and inalienable heritage. But, from
the human standpoint, this appeal to
the divine demands the utmost sur-
render of all that is unlike God.
Good, as the real nature of spiritual
man, must become the very sub-
stance of all one's thinking. Selfish-
ness, and all that term defines and
connotes, must give place to the
truer sense of unselfed affection,
of tenderness, of Christlike compassion.
Fears must give place to divine
courage. All sinful believing, all sick
believing, all unhappy believing, must
be cast out before the increasingly
spiritualized thinking which reflects
God.

This is the only process whereby
to realize that good is natural and
present and inviolable. To the human
sense, burdened as it seems to be
with mortal misconceptions, this way
may not at all times seem easy to
follow, for it requires constant and
complete surrender of all such mis-
conceptions; but it is a glorious way,
a joy-bringing way, the way to find
and to know God in the present time.
And this realization is heaven.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into German.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Heavy Liquidation in Result of Nickel-Plate Decision

ARKANSAS NATURAL GAS	
Arkansas Natural Gas, including	
Arkansas Fuel and Company for the	
year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net	
operating expenses of \$2,289,597, compared	
to \$1,661,585 in 1924.	

400	Unl'ny Pp	1754	20	20	480	West Union	1384	1374	1383	1366	
2200	US Clnv	2175	173	173	174	10400	West'g Elec	70%	71%	113%	112%
400	Unl'ny Dist	484	424	434	444	100	West'g El p'd	84	84	84	
1300	US Hoffman	514	504	504	514	1200	West'g El p'd	84	84	84	
3000	US Ind Alco	5574	55	55%	55%	400	Weston L'n	304	204	16%	16%
3000	US Realty	5554	544	544	544	11000	Whellng	21	19%	20%	22%
2200	US Rubb'g	5554	544	544	544	1000	White Eagle	26%	26%	26%	26%
2000	US Rub	5515	105	105	104%	300	White Mt	77	75	75	76
37400	US Sme'l	52%	52	52	52	500	White Mt	77	75	75	76
400	US Steel	1224	1224	1224	1224	1000	Wh'k R'ck sp c	34	32%	32%	32%
400	US Steel p'k	1244	1244	1244	1244	1000	Wh'k Sp c	24	24	24	24
100	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	400	Will'ys-O'p	94%	95	95	95
100	Unl'ny PkL & A	324	324	324	324	34	Will'ys-O'p	94%	95	95	95
100	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	500	Wilson c't	4%	4%	4%	4%
2100	Unl'ny C-Ch'n	20%	20	20%	20%	300	Wilson c't	4%	4%	4%	4%
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	3200	Woolworth	1734	171	171	171
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	200	Wor Pump	32	20	20	20
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	1800	Wrigley	42	27%	28	27%
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	180	Wrigley	42	27%	28	27%
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	1500	Yellow Cab	28%	27	28	27%
300	Unl'ny P'p	214	194	194	21%	300	Youngst'n	7%	7%	7%	7%

Un Aged Cuts.....	57%	57%	57%
Un Aged Cuts.....	57%	57%	57%
Un L&AFO.....	91	85	90
Un Dairies.....	18%	19%	19%
Un Light Pet.....	16	16	16
US Rub Reclaim.....	16	16	16
Unlv Pictures.....	35	35	35
Unlv Pictures.....	10%	10%	10%
Unlv Sheres.....	10	10	10
Unlv SH Options.....	3%	3%	3%
Unlv Tails.....	17%	17%	17%
Vic Tail.....	11%	11%	11%
Warner Br Pic.....	11%	11%	11%
West Pow pf.....	98%	98%	98%

z Actual sales.

TREMONT & SUFFOLK MILLS

Tremont & Suffolk Mills of Lowell paid from operations for the 1925 of \$463,336 and loss, after deducting taxes, interest and sundry doubtful accounts, of \$647,756, compares with a loss in 1924 of \$500,000. Net sales for the year were \$5,606,476, compared with \$3,897,1924.

STANDARD OILS

Oils Ohio.....	60%	60	60%
Prairie OAG.....	53%	53	53%
Prairie Pipe Line 124.....	123	123	123
sOla Refining.....	197	195	196
SOP Co.....	189	189	189
So Pipe Line.....	70	68	68
Sta Oil of Cal.....	85	83	84%

OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

Domestic crude oil production week ended Feb. 27 increased by 14,000 bbl., averaging 1,377,050 daily compared to the American Petroleum Institute.

DUE 1951

Price 100 and interest, to yield 7%

Milk Street Boston

INDUSTRIALS				Sales in hundreds		High
in hundreds	High	Low	1:30	94 Sta	Oil of Ind	624

Grainers.....	574	574	574
Grain Elevators.....	574	574	574
Lat P&W.....	81	85	80
Dairies.....	158	198	198
Edgitt.....	16	16	16
Rch Reclaim.....	16	16	16
V Pictures.....	35	35	35
Edgitt.....	35	35	35
Shares.....	10	10	10
Sh Option.....	3	24	3
Sh Option.....	17	17	17
Talk.....	11	11	11
Erner Br Pic.....	11	11	11
at Pow.....	98	98	98

STANDARD OILS

Oil.....	60	60	60
Oil.....	60	60	60
Oil.....	124	124	124
Refining.....	187	188	188
Oil.....	60	60	60
Oil.....	60	60	60
Oil.....	60	60	60

OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

Domestic crude oil production week ended Feb. 27 increased 12 percent, averaging 137,956 daily, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Secured by Real Estate First Mortgages Guaranteed by the
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. (Resources \$46,000,000)

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY, 25 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
 THE BALTIMORE COMPANY, 42 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.
 BODELL & CO. 100 West St., Providence, R. I.
 OWEN DALY & CO. 23 South St., Baltimore, Md.
 FERRIS & HARDGROVE Paulsen Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 GRAND RAPIDS NATIONAL BANK Grand Rapids, Mich.
 EMIL H. LAMPE Warren, Pa.
 E. J. MOTT MAGRAW & CO. Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
 PERRY & DAVIES Standard Oil Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
 PRUDENTIAL COMPANY Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 SECOND WARD SECURITIES CO. Third and Cedar Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
 WARD, STERNE & CO. Brown-Barns Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Dealer inquiries invited

THE BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY

*The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States
 offering complete banking, trust and investment services*

CAPITAL & SURPLUS		TOTAL RESOURCES
\$7,000,000		\$65,000,000

70,000 DEPOSITORS

*The Largest Trust Company in the South Atlantic States
offering complete banking, trust and investment services*

A Wise Investment

Our Paid Up Shares at \$200 have never paid less than 5% Safety, availability, continuous dividends and tax exemption are here combined with unusually liberal interest.

SEND CHECK TO

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CO-OPERATIVE

How Does Your Money Work for You?

Under the plan developed and perfected by FRED F. FRENCH during the past fifteen years—the plan on which many million dollars worth of income producing buildings have been constructed—the investor receives the entire ne

40 Atlantic Catl Band 270 ex-div, off 2
2 Natl Rockland Pk, Boston, 430½,
up 9½

10 Heywood Wakefield Co 75, off 5
 11 Merrimack Chemical 8 1/2%, off 1 1/2
 12 Am Glue Co of 112, off 1 1/2
 13 Beverly Gas-Elec 85, off 2
 14 Rts Mass. Bonding Ins 29 1/2%, off 3 1/2
 15 Union Twist Drill of 85 1/4, off 1 1/4
 16 Units Fed. Pk 10 1/2%, off 7 1/2
 17 S Envelope of 107, up 1 1/4
 18 H D Foss Inc, new pf 10, off 3 1/2

GAIN IN USE OF GAS
NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—A marked gain in the use of gas for industrial pur-

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

United Light & Power Company, the stock of which broke sharply yesterday, had a prosperous year in 1925, net earnings amounting to \$17,370,548, an increase of \$3,084,793. Gross earnings gained \$4,111,351. After changes of subsidiaries, companies and interest on bonds of United Light & Power, \$7,302,284, re-

Don't Sacrifice Income

Bonds at 4%, 4½% or 5% may be popular, safe and sell quickly on open market; but

National Enameling & Stamping Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, reports net of \$1,166,034 after interest, de-

liabilities, amortization of debt, discount and expenses.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.
NEW YORK, March 3—The Federal Light & Traction Company has purchased the Santa Fe Water & Light Company of Santa Fe, N. M., which has been in receivership since about last

BOND & MORTGAGE CO.
Incorporated 1913
652 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis
1169 New York Life Bldg., Chicago
366 Colorado Nat'l Bank Bldg., Denver
Fidelity Guarantees Every Bond
1806

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINES

Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, manufacturers of paper specialties, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, net earnings available for dividends of \$1,294,549. This compares with previous year's net of \$801,441 and with \$1,230,541 in 1923.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS CO.

1384,912 in January, 1925.
Telephone Rector 1168

Cafe Minerva
216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine and Exceptional
Service. Artistic Surroundings—
Refined Music.
APPROVED PRICES
Same management as
Hotel Minerva
H. C. DEMETER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Proposals of Republican leaders in Washington to call a halt on senatorial investigations of executive activities should be considered from a number of different points of view. Senator Warren, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, stresses the matter of expense. Figures which he has compiled show that in the last sixteen years the Senate has spent \$1,383,500 on various inquiries, and that the cost of those now in progress will reach \$275,000. Considered by themselves these seem large amounts, but congressional investigations are practically the only method permitted by the American system of government of making inquiries into administrative problems. The most obvious counterpart in the House of Commons is questions to Ministers. These number 20,000 or so a year, and it has been calculated that they cost a guinea apiece. In sixteen years, therefore, the cost of the daily question hour in the House of Commons has been considerably in excess of the cost of senatorial investigations.

"It has been said that England invented the phrase 'Her Majesty's Opposition,'" wrote Walter Bagehot; "that it was the first government which made a criticism of administration as much a part of the polity as administration itself." This rule of action has been carried one degree further in Canada, where the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons is paid a salary for his services in opposing and criticizing. In the United States, the dogma of the separation of powers does not encourage legislative opposition to or criticism of what the departments are doing. Congressional hearings on budget estimates or legislation do elicit much valuable information, but the debates in the House and the Senate on appropriations turn largely on the justifiability of the particular grants in question. "Grievance before supply" is not the cardinal rule in Washington that it is in Westminster, where the several weeks of debate on supply and appropriations center on the whole policy of the Government. This emphasis is criticized as making for extravagance, but it does permit the House of Commons to secure information and to express its opinion on what the Administration is doing.

There are in the House of Commons also a number of other opportunities for expressions of parliamentary opinion on executive sins of omission or commission. The debate on the address to His Majesty thanking him for his gracious speech from the throne runs over several days; amendments are proposed, and the House of Commons has an opportunity to discuss and divide on the issues in dispute between the parties. The adjournment of the House can be moved to call attention to an urgent matter of public importance, and this is a valuable safety valve, which can be opened in times of emergency. The leader of the Opposition can put down motions of censure of the Government, and there is discussion of policy on the motion for adjournment over the holidays. Answers to questions are sometimes adventures in precocity rather than complete disclosures of the truth, but the interrogations do elicit some information.

These opportunities for criticism of the Executive are far from negligible. Hardly one of them exists in Congress. Representatives and Senators (particularly the latter) may make occasional speeches expressing their opinions on administrative problems, but except for resolutions calling for written information, committee hearings, or congressional investigations, Congress has no method of probing into administrative nonfeasance or malfeasance. Senatorial investigations develop on occasion into fishing expeditions and are probably too numerous and too expensive. In considering their restriction, however, one should not overlook the fact that the congressional system is not framed so as to make "a criticism of administration as much a part of the polity as administration itself," and that, generally speaking, what congressional inquiries we have are less expensive than the checks of other governments like Great Britain and Canada.

Appeals for official inquiries into the causes for the prevalence of crime multiply. A group of Chicagoans lay upon the aliens of that city the responsibility for the "reign of terror" chronicled by the newspapers and have sent a request to Congress for an investigation. In New York, Governor Smith suggests a state commission to make an investigation into crime, its causes and its punishment. Massachusetts is considering an inquiry into the entire subject of criminal law and its administration. The Nation as a whole is under scrutiny by a National Crime Commission, of which former Secretary of War Baker is chairman and members of which write fluently on the subject in the magazines which pay the highest price per word. In fact, if investigations, discussion, gossip and literary exploitation can destroy crime, there is a sorry time awaiting the denizens of the underworld.

It is proper, of course, to await the outcome of these various inquiries before proffering any remedy for the ills they will doubtless uncover. If one were to follow the logic of those who are striving to overthrow prohibition in the United States, it might be suggested that the difficulty is not with the criminals, but with the laws which make crimes out of acts which many citizens desire to commit. Perhaps a little liberalizing of these laws might prove efficient. If, for example, instead of making petty larceny a crime, it was permitted up to say 4 per cent of the property of the person robbed, individuals of thievish proclivities would be content and the grand larcenies which evidence the contempt of some Americans for the law would wholly disappear. And perchance

if gentry with a taste for homicide were permitted to indulge in light mayhem—say an eye or an ear—the taste for the stronger drafts might be quenched.

It is interesting to observe that thus far the criminals who have created the conditions out of which spring all this outcry have not as yet banded together to protect their personal liberties. We hear nothing of an Association Opposed to the Criminal Law. Nobody has arisen to announce solemnly that he never wanted to break a bank until he heard there was a law against it. People do not speak proudly of having a "reliable burglar," nor has it yet become good form for hostesses in our best society to pass around the fruits of highway robbery before dinner. As far as we know, there isn't even a burglars' bloc in Congress!

In view of this obvious lethargy on the part of those who practice crime for the pleasure and profit they find in it, the task of those who would suppress it seems easy. They can demand the literal enforcement of the laws against theft and homicide without having to explain that they revere personal liberty. They can demand that life and property should be defended by the police and the courts without being told that this will cost a great deal of money which might be saved by giving the criminals moderate license and taxing them a part of their booty. They may even find a certain social approval of the proposition that buying stolen goods from a "fence" ought not to be regarded as a proper thing in good society even if buying bad liquor from a bootlegger is.

We shall watch with interest the progress of these various inquiries into crime. But we confess to some wonder that nobody has suggested that the burglars, footpads and thugs be given representation on them in order that the problem of law enforcement may be impartially studied.

A prize for ingenuity ought to be awarded, for, according to an Associated Press news item, Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, recently applied to Prohibition Commissioner Haynes for permission to allow a brewing concern of Milwaukee to ship a case of pre-prohibition beer to each member of Congress to determine whether it is intoxicating. Mr. Hill is quoted as having said that transportation of the beer, in his opinion, would not be illegal because it would be used "for the purpose of inspection, investigation, and observation" by members of Congress.

The indorsement which the proposed peace plan for the settlement of disputes has received from most of the railway managers of the United States as well as from organizations embracing in their membership an overwhelming majority of the employees of the railroads, should recommend the so-called Watson-Parker bill for favorable consideration by the Senate. It has already been passed by the House. The measure provides for the adjustment of all wage and working differences as they may arise between the railroads and those employed in their operation by conciliation, mediation, and finally by arbitration under agencies to be authorized by the Federal Government, the offices of which may be invoked, in case of necessity, by the President of the United States.

It has been alleged, and it also was stated without biased comment in the report of the Interstate Commerce Committee in submitting the measure to the House, that the Railroad Labor Board has failed, in emergencies, to assure continued peace in the transportation industry. The report, without referring directly to the unsettled demand of railway workers for wage advances which would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, does emphasize the need of prompt action, and expresses the wish of the Administration that means of dealing with the matter be provided at once if overtures by the representatives of the workers' brotherhoods for higher pay lead to a break with the employers.

Perhaps the most convincing argument in support of the proposed plan is that which insists that those who have devoted themselves for years to the study of practical problems of transportation and employment, the managers and employees in every important industry, acting in co-operation with the Government, are best qualified, primarily, to adjust their difficulties as they arise and to assure the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employer and employee. And so the report emphasizes the fact that it is provided in the proposed measure that it is the duty of managers and employees to exert every reasonable effort to maintain wage and working agreements.

It is made compulsory, in case of disagreement or in considering demands for the readjustment of wage schedules, to refer the matter first to conferences of representatives of the two sides. Should this conference fail, an adjustment board composed of representatives of both employers and employees undertakes a settlement. If adjustment is impossible, or if it is long delayed, then a board of mediation, composed of five members, is created by the President, such appointments being subject to confirmation by the Senate. This board may intervene at the request of either party, or upon its own motion. In case of failure this board is directed to use its influence to induce the opposing parties to submit the case to arbitration.

That the dispute shall in no event cause an interruption of transportation, it is provided that the President may, in his discretion, create a commission of inquiry to investigate the situation. For sixty days following the creation of such commission the parties affected by the disagreement shall abide by the agreement out of which the dispute arose.

As must be the case in every controversy in which the disputants are compelled to submit their controversy to arbitration, the final and deciding factor in such matters as those under discussion must be public sentiment. The machinery which it is now proposed to set up prepares the way, unquestionably, for

a final appeal to this sentiment. The defenders of an unworthy cause seldom willingly submit their case to such a court. At some point along the way, it is almost certain, a right conclusion will be accepted. The measure as outlined approaches as closely, perhaps, what amounts to compulsory arbitration, as any which could be devised.

It is with no critical or disparaging thought that one appraises what is declared to be "the revolt of youth," said to be observable in almost every country of the world. The movement is said to be indicative of the determination of progressive youth everywhere to stand in solid phalanx as the defenders

Is Youth Actually in Revolt?

of a common or universal right against the oppression of materialism, the domination of autocratic absolutism, and against militarism. But it is somewhat difficult to denominate this movement as a revolt. Youth does not stand alone and unsupported in the defense of its declared platform. With it are aligned millions of men and women who for many years have stood fearlessly against the perils which youth claims now to have discovered. The evils which youth catalogues have, throughout modern time, been in revolt against the combined influences, perhaps as potent and as persistent as those with which youth would now array itself. It is a warfare almost as old as time itself, and the end is not yet.

Those who have endured the hardships and enjoyed the pleasures of this defensive campaign, bearing bravely and uncomplainingly the burdens cheerfully assumed, welcome gratefully the alliance of youth in their worthy cause. But they may be inclined to regard somewhat doubtfully the proclamation of youth's revolt. Youth would, perhaps, be in revolt if it were to ally itself with the champions of special privilege, with the political oppressors and the advocates of militarism. But it can hardly be said to be in revolt when it enlists, as it has done, to carry on the battle which has so long been waged. There is encouragement in the knowledge that youth does not underestimate the importance of the issues involved. With the enthusiasm of picturesque "rough riders," those who have answered the rallying cry and have joined in what they choose to call a peaceful revolt feel themselves equipped to snatch a glorious victory from the jaws of what might have been ignominious defeat.

But the way to victory is neither short nor easy. Along the road which the recruits must march, a weary but undiscouraged legion has toiled before. These veterans have not carried on their campaign blindly. Neither has their banner been dragged down in defeat. If those now falling into line will but stop and listen, they will hear, not behind them, but in advance, the battle hymn of the crusaders. Civilization has come along this same highway. It has not halted. It has not turned back. But it is being continually beset by those selfish influences which youth just now is learning to apprehend and against which it intuitively arrays itself.

It is because youth thus intuitively enlists upon the side of right and justice, that it despises what it chooses to call materialism, autocracy, and militarism, that the march is always forward. The youth of today is perhaps more militant, more aggressive, and possibly more united, simply because the forces with which it is allying itself in its so-called revolt are more militant, more aggressive, more united. Events have combined to enlarge the perspective of the watchmen who stand as the sentinels of civilization and progress. There is a wider and more inclusive brotherhood, a keener sense of common responsibilities, a greater willingness to co-operate in all good works. Youth is not in revolt so long as it swells the ranks of the constructive forces which have been the pioneers and the defenders of civilization's army of occupation.

Random Ramblings

We have heard too much of what's wrong with the administration of the law in the United States. Here is at least one case of what's right with it. A poor man, without pull or money, has for nine years been fighting against a rich corporation for the recovery of a huge amount, for the unrecognized use of a patent which he claimed, having to do with the smelting of copper ores. Every court to which the case was taken, including the United States Supreme Court, sustained him, and the final verdict in his favor is something in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. The United States Circuit Court concluded its finding with the following words: "The ends of justice demand that the litigations should end here."

"Now that the anthracite coal strike is settled"—can you tell what the matter is with this sentence? Such journals of erudition and circulation as the Independent of Boston, the New York Times, Collier's, "The National Weekly," and the Boston Globe apparently cannot, although—well, look up the definition of "anthracite" in your dictionary.

Vacation days are on the horizon. "When a man's busy, why leisure strikes him as a wonderful pleasure: 'Faith and at leisure once is he? Straightway he wants to be busy.'"

What are you going to do on your vacation? Robert Browning wrote the above, by the way.

A Philadelphia man recently bequeathed to his son "five dollars and the world in which to make a living." Among other things the son might remember to advantage is the fact that there are "acres of diamonds" in many parts of it just waiting to be dug.

"Sharp Drop in Rubber Prices," says an item in the financial page of the Monitor. Will they rebound?

If we spring into summer, is it any indication that we may fall into winter?

The greatest accomplice of crime and crookedness is Public Apathy.

A suggestion for further Coolidge economy: Fire the White House "spokesman."

With a "Byrd" leading a forthcoming polar flight, its success should be assured.

To cut a long story short—simply turn the dial and tune in another station.

A Bit of Mountain

"If you take this path and wheel round 'till you come to an old stone gate, and keep on straight to the white house below and across the fields beyond, ye'll strike the old boren and save a mile on yes. An' from there it'd be three statute miles, the way it was under the British they used to deliver telegrams to the schoolmaster's house. That's right. Now be wheelin' roun'—," says the blue-eyed man who has got up from his dish of potatoes to point out the way. And following this direction we find the boren and eventually the backbone of the first ridge of the mountains.

It is no great achievement to get out of the indigo and the cobbled clanger of Dublin and to mount beyond and above it. But, as on every journey in Ireland, the traveler has to accept the sky as it is: an idyllic light or a drenching enemy. On this ascent northerly clouds fall upon our flank and needle us with myriad rain tipped by the ice of a wind which has been whetted on the sea, and we soon know its cut and stroke.

The clouds collapse low on the valleys and smudge out all lines in an effusion of steam and drizzle; but we squelch on, sodden as hedges, knowing this sort of thing doesn't last forever. Indeed, within an hour the clouds have risen and are marble white and innocent even of the memory of rain, and are heaped up stupendously and unaccountably as though washed up there by a neap tide of emerald sky, clear and faultless shapes of idyllic light.

As we turn on the last bend and survey the floor of plains from which we have risen, we see they are bare of cloud to the very edge of the sea. They are delicately, sturdily green, with a thousand little penciled hedgerows ruled in ascending contrasting perspective to where the wool and the sky mingle. A million interests lie hedged there, an intricate patterning of guarded green possessions herded in scared little shapes under the sky. Its light touches the evening counties.

On the ridge there is a tawny solitude. With its black, heather-bearded soil, the ridge defies the little fields of men. The ridge heaves up to the sky, and beyond it ascend other humps and backbones of mountain, the ample curvature of nearer heights and the hazy, pending rims of far-away ones. This bed of land is too near to the heavens to be light, and is lifted closely against them, is darkened by their portentous, hawking shadows.

The stiff flint road casts itself over the ridge. The road runs between carven and sounding ditches of bogwater. The brown fern crackles. A ceiling of cloud has lowered, cutting off the summits of the mountains. We are watched by a hesitant, scanty fog, a thin limb of which steps down toward us and is then drawn back.

The fog eddies near us threatening, but never sweeps down and swallows us up. There are no birds here. There are no sheep. There are no trees. There are no men. There is nothing but the cracking yellow fern and the vacant heather, a few bare inches from the ground.

At times streams tinkle out and there are vivid, sodden patches of nibbled turf staring. We stand before the towering amphitheater of cloud.

We are beneath the very rafters of solitude. We feel

the invisible pulling of the air, the pushing of the deserted cold. We are in an empty ocean of heather. In such even wind we are surprised by the iron immobility of the earth.

I suppose there are six miles of this solitude till the road, a mere shaft of flint, strikes at the thunder blue mountain closing in on us. This wall is sheer, and its summit is being eaten away by cloud. The wall is wild and bare. It is a chill enormity of boulders, a barrier of toneless shadow. It is wild, turbulent and contorted, the very metal of immobile altitude. The wall is weightily made, with boulders that might have come from molds of pig iron—rock into which an Excalibur might be thrust and never again be withdrawn.

At the foot of the wall stands a small lake, a stubborn shield of water, which brims and flashes steely blue. The wind clatters on it like a mace. It whips it and it is breaking into heady ridges of foam, which crumble and spill from their summits. The foam is white fire and smoke, spurring at each blow. This is an unheeded patch of water.

The mountain stands like a bearded hermit over it. Its shores are bare and treeless and without reeds, the slaty water spending itself on the stones. At one end of the lake is a large stone house where no one lives.

A man with eight arching, leaping and barking spaniels is blown up by the wind. He is like a tree with sky looking through its branches, for his eyes are wildly blue and flash with dramatic clarity—that clarity which gives such other worldliness to the sky in Ireland. He is like a windy tree growing out of the rocks.

From here there are twelve roofless miles of heather, and the sky overhead is now blue and free; and only beyond are there towering, slanting bastions of slaty cloud which are risen, nevertheless, lightly as birds. How shall I describe the solitude of such bare leagues of heather, strewn with cold rock; and birdless, empty as the wind? So utterly deserted, and sodden in bog and spring water and hidden ditches; patched here with unnaturally vivid grasses, tawny there with triangles of cracking bracken; and hardened by the wind.

A tinker's wife passes us. She is walking gravely and gently, as though the world were a carpet and she stepping over the floor of a high-light room. But she is carrying pails and cans and plates, and a sack on her back. "Throw us something," she asks, not missing an opportunity, as we pass.

An hour later, when it is almost dark and there is one white star hanging above, we pass her husband, a man in rag with his coat collar safety-pinned round his neck, and a cap pulled down over one eye to the corner of his mouth. He sidles and slinks close to the hedge like a dog, but his face lights up with an askance, tentative welcome as we go by. He says, "Nasty, bitter cold night, yer honour. We'll ye throw us something, bless yer heart!"

A strange pair, now with three miles of mountain road and windy, gapping night between them, and with all the heather in Wicklow for a bed. And one white star for a candle.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

New ways and means for the improvement of child-labor conditions in Germany were discussed at a recent meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children Against Abuse and Ill-Treatment, here, at which a number of rules were presented which had been prepared as a basis for a new protective law. Child labor—defined in these rules as the putting into service of children under fourteen years of age with or without pay—is only permissible, it was said, if the children are not impeded in their development, and especially are not hindered from attending school. Children should not be given alcohol or tobacco, it was demanded, and every occupation in which accidents may occur or which endanger their health or morals should be forbidden. It is interesting to note that, according to these rules, the police department is not to be responsible for the control of child labor, which is to be principally in the hands of the Bureau for the Welfare of Youth (Jugendamt), and this shall co-operate with the Bureau for the Control of Labor (Gewerkschaftsamt) and the schools.

Not only was it recommended, moreover, that children under twelve years of age should be excluded from labor, but it was also urged that children should not work longer than three hours daily, or during their school vacations not longer than four hours and should not be compelled to work longer than six hours daily altogether, including school attendance. Children should not be used for serving customers or pouring out beverages in inns or restaurants, it was urged, while, in employing them on farms, consideration should be paid to their physical abilities and interests. Only this would preserve their love for country life and prevent the country youth from migrating to the towns and cities. Also, strictest attendance at school was urged for country children. The question of the employment of juveniles at film and theater performances was also given full consideration.

The making of a new type of cross-country road having a breadth of not less than forty meters, on which the cross-country traffic will be separated from the local traffic, is being planned for the east of Berlin. The footpaths on either side will have a breadth of five meters each, and there will be a road on either side for the local traffic, while the center will be taken up by a road for the long-distance automobile traffic and a special grass-covered track eight meters wide for the tram lines. Though this highway may be very magnificent when completed, some people here favor making less handsome roads and spending a little more money on improving the existing roads, which cannot be compared with the fine cross-country roads suitable for heavy automobile traffic, to be found in some other countries.

President Paul von Hindenburg has received the leaders of deputations of various organizations of ex-soldiers who fought in the trenches, in order to discuss with them the erection of a uniform memorial for those who fell in the war. While countless memorials have been erected all over the country since the war, Germany has not yet a memorial for all the fallen soldiers of the Reich such as England possesses for its men in the form of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Cenotaph. The representatives of the organizations recommend a little wood in the heart of Germany as a site for a memorial, but the President suggested that the small Guard House at the end of Unter den Linden, not far from the former Royal Castle, be converted into a chapel in honor of the fallen men.

Liberal circles here support this suggestion, as they believe the conversion of a guard house into a chapel to be symbolical of the political change that has taken place here since the war. It was noted, moreover, with interest, that President von Hindenburg received the representatives of two nationalistic organizations, as well as of the official republican organization and the organization of Jewish ex-soldiers. Anyone acquainted with the anti-republican and anti-Semitic feelings cherished in conservative circles here will be able to estimate the fairness and impartiality, as well as the moral courage, of the field marshal to invite the representatives of these societies to a joint discussion.

By abolishing visas in the intercourse with several countries—thus helping to restore pre-war conditions in international traveling—the Reich will experience a loss of not less than 12,000,000 gold marks this year, Dr. Peter Reinhold, the new Minister of Finances of the Reich, announced in his budget speech before the Reichstag recently. This loss, however, he added, was to be welcomed in the interest of Germany's economic life. Visas are no

longer necessary between Germany and Switzerland, or between Germany and Holland, and for German subjects between Germany and Austria. Negotiations with Belgium regarding the abolishment of visas are to be commenced shortly.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Tax Receipts—No War Bonds

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article in the Atlantic Monthly for January last, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the World War, sharply distinguishes between "taking the profit out of war"—by government control of industry in war time—and the "conscription of wealth." He denounces the latter as a "theoretical project, prohibited by our Constitution, contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions, and impossible in practice."

Why so severe a denunciation? The conscription of wealth for war purposes means simply the pay-as-you-go policy, excellent for nations as for individuals. Under it the Government in time of war would obtain its necessary revenue by taxation instead of bond issues. Those who furnished the "sinews of war" would be handed by the Government tax receipts, not bonds. While our country was in the World War a considerable part of the war expenses was met by taxation. A larger part of those expenses might have been provided for in the same way, had Congress so enacted, or a still larger part, or the whole of them. There is nothing in the Constitution that prohibits providing by taxation for all war expenses as they arise—nothing whatever, as Mr. Baruch should know.

Taxation is something with which the average citizen thinks himself quite familiar, and in connection with which the epithet "theoretical" seems inappropriate. That taxation sufficient to meet all war expenses at the time they are incurred would be "impossible in practice" is an interesting expression of opinion. One would like to know on what that opinion is based. What does Mr. Baruch think would happen in case our Government should follow that policy in time of war?

Mr. Baruch's statement that this policy would be "contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions" is surprising. One wishes the statement were more specific. Daniel Webster cogently argued that the conscription of men for military service would be contrary to basic American ideals. If, however, we accept the conscription of men for war, surely we cannot object on moral grounds to the conscription of wealth for war expenses. Is wealth more sacred than human life? Is property more precious than persons?

Meeting war expenses by bond issues is defended on the ground that it is a method of easing the burden of paying for a war by deferring such payment in part to the future and extending it over a period of years. This attempted justification of bond issuing is utterly fallacious. In reality the payment of war expenses cannot be postponed a day, for nature insists on payment in advance for everything she yields. Soldiers in a war cannot be fed on wheat that will be produced some years after the war has ended! Strictly speaking, every war is paid for in lives and labor—which are absolute necessities—and money—which is only a great convenience—while it is being fought.

The device of bond issuing obscures this undeniable fact and deludes the public with the notion that payment can be postponed indefinitely, can even be passed on to generations yet unborn. A hurtful error, indeed! In point of fact, as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has remarked, bond issues enable—compel, is the fitter word—the poorer section of the population to pay more in the end on account of a war than it would or could pay if war expenses were balanced at once by taxation. That is exactly what bond issuing does and what it is intended to do. Secretary Mellon is right.

Doubtless it is true in one sense that a pay-as-you-go policy would be "impossible in practice," but not in the sense Mr. Baruch intended. Let that policy be explicitly adopted by appropriate legislation; let it be firmly established that in case of war there will be no bonds, but only tax receipts, and there will not be another war. In other words, put wealth on the same plane as human life, insist that with the conscription of men for the business of killing and being killed there shall go also the conscription of wealth to pay for that business at the time, and there will be no more war.

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